THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Devoted to the Economic, Political and Social Development of China and its Intercourse with Other Nations

The Sino-Japanese Treaty
By Chas. James Fox

The Significance of the Kellogg Note

Are Railways Necessary for China?
By Harry Paxton Howard

The Germans and Extraterritoriality
By Wilbur Burton

Chinese and Japanese Comment on the American Note

The Quadrangular Fight in Manchuria
By J. B. P.

密勒氏評論報

SATURDAY, AUGUST 4, 1928

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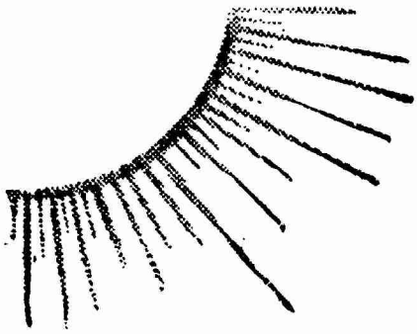

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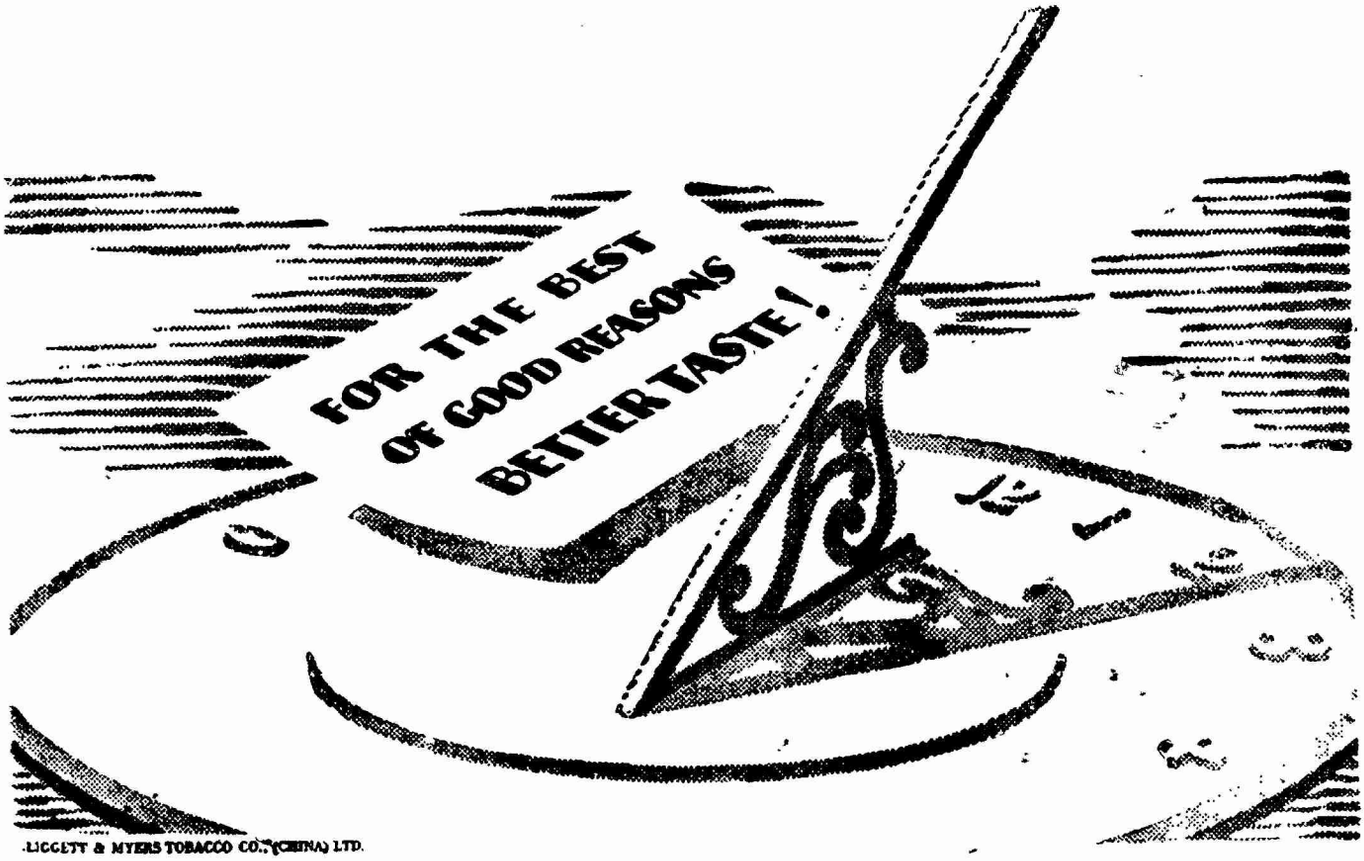

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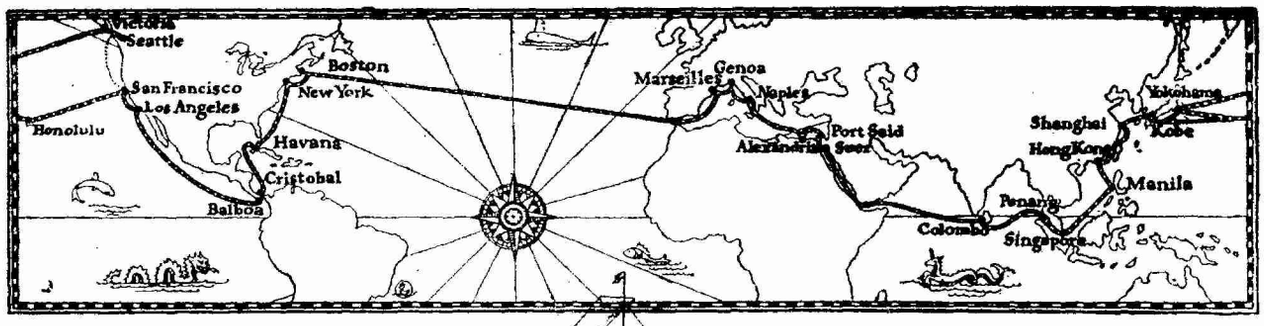

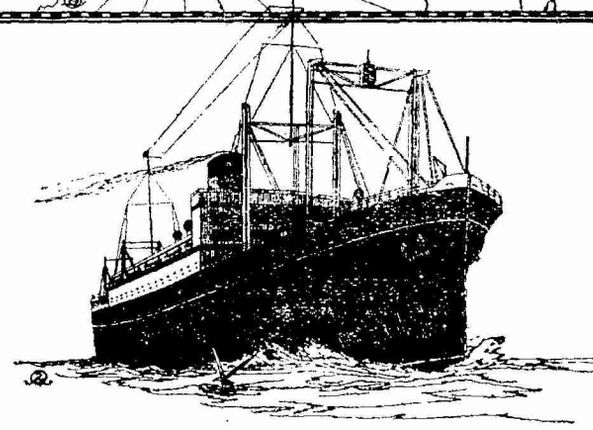

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HAVE THE CHINESE DONE A GOOD JOB AT TSINGTAO?

A FEW DAYS AGO a number of foreigners were standing at the rail of a steamer as the boat slowly entered the beautiful harbor of Tsingtao. It was a bright sunny morning and for persons familiar with the grey drabness of Chinese cities, Tsingtao presented an almost unbelievably fairylike appearance with its wooded mountains and red-tiled modern buildings extending back into the hills from the Tsingtao water-front said to be the finest bathing-beach and recreation center on the coast of Asia. One of the Americans in the party, a newspaper correspondent, exclaimed, "If this is an example of German frightfulness, then it's unfortunate that the Kaiser didn't have still greater opportunities." When the Germans first took over control of the Kiaochow Bay area on the Shantung coast there was nothing there but a little fishing village. The Germans cleared that off and then set about in characteristic fashion to build a modern city on the sand hills which they quickly reforested. They also constructed modern roads back into the hinterland, which roads today, winding through the wooded mountains with the branches of the trees interlacing overhead, constitute a never ending delight to the motorist or pedestrian. Then in 1914 the Japanese entered the scene and by violating Chinese sovereingty, marched their army overland from the back and captured Tsingtao and turned it into a Japanese city by giving Japanese names to the streets. They also brought in a great industrial development through constructing cotton mills and other factories. Then the Washington Conference came along and largely due to American influence the Japanese handed Tsingtao over to the Chinese. Today this former sandy beach is a thriving industrial city and port and delightful summer resort with a population of approximately 300,000. Most of the population is Chinese, but there is also a considerable number of foreigners, the Japanese leading with approximately 5,000, but with a considerable sprinkling of other foreigners, Germans, Americans, Britons, and Russians.

THE CHINESE have had control of Tsingtao since the close of the Washington Conference in the summer of 1922 which is about six years and their administration of the city has differed from that of the Germans and Japanese from the standpoint that while the Germans and Japanese put money into the city, the Chinese have taken it out. But despite considerable propaganda spread by foreign die-hards—and the Japanese are the prize die-hards in Tsingtao—the Chinese have not given such a bad account of themselves. For about three

years following the Washington Conference the Chinese gave Tsingtao a reasonably good administration. Then the Fengtien bandit, Gen. Chang Chung-chang entered the picture as dictator of Shantung Province and since that time Tsingtao, the Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway and the province generally have been squeezed dry of funds and exorbitant taxes have been piled upon the people. However, as stated in the foregoing, the city of Tsingtao does not bear any outward evidence of misgovernment. The streets and outlying roads are generally in better condition than the streets and roads of the foreign settlements at Shanghai. From the standpoint of general cleanliness and sanitation Tsingtao easily rates as the one and only "spotless town" of China. The city is well policed and there has never been a time since it passed into Chinese control even when under Chang Chung-chang when it was dangerous for foreign residents. There has been some kidnapping of wealthy Chinese but nothing to compare with the situation at Shanghai. Incidentally traffic policemen in Tsingtao are all recruited from the Chinese force in the International Settlement at Shanghai. The average foreign visitor to Tsingtao may spend months in the port without finding anything to complain about from the standpoint of administration. The chief place where the Chinese have failed in Tsingtao—and this is connected largely with the mal-administration of the entire province by Gen. Chang Chung-chang—has been in not keeping pace with the rapid growth of the city. This summer, for example, there is a serious shortage of water, the reason apparently being due to inadequacy of supply and breakdown of machinery. The eastern coast of Shantung Province, particularly in the vicinity of Kiaochow Bay is arid, making it necessary for the city of Tsingtao to bring its water supply from the mountains several miles away. The stationing of some twelve or fifteen thousand Japanese troops in Tsingtao has naturally placed an added burden on the water supply, but this does not provide sufficient excuse for the serious situation which exists in Tsingtao today where several days often elapse without the slightest trickle of water from the hydrants. The *Tsingtao Sphere*, the American newspaper, on July 24 published a strong editorial on the question calling attention to the fact that a serious outbreak of disease is among the possibilities if the water supply problem is not solved shortly. Still another place where the Chinese have failed is in connection with the electric light supply, many of the streets being unilluminated, owing to the failure of the electric light service to keep pace with the growth of the city. A third point of criticism which is well founded is based upon the need for more public jetties, this however being an impossibility when all of the funds of the wharf and harbor administration have been remitted to the military governor of the province for the maintinance of swollen and generally useless armies. Aside from these failures, which, as stated in the foregoing are largely due to the mal-administration of the bandit-tupan Gen. Chang Chung-chang, the Chinese have done reasonably well in their administration of Tsingtao and those who would like to find arguments there for blocking rendition of foreign concessions to Chinese control will be generally disappointed.

EXTRALITY AND THE STATUS OF GERMANS AND RUSSIANS

MR. George E. Sokolsky, the associate editor of the *Far Eastern Review*, a journal which has been referred to previously in these columns in connection with its advocacy of a "strong" Japanese policy toward China has contributed an article to the July issue of his journal under the title, "The Russians Leave China." The purpose of the article in a magazine supposedly concerned with engineering subjects is not entirely clear, but an explanitory statement at the heading of the article says that the article was "prepared for the purpose of providing an historical record of the procedure of justice in China in a specific instance. . . It is offered in evidence with regard to China's demand that the treaties be revised." Mr. Sokolsky's article starts out by giving an excellent historical account of the relations of the Soviet Government with the Kuomintang dating from the arrival of Mr. Borodin the Soviet adviser in the fall of 1923 while the latter part of the article deals with China's subsequent rough treatment of Soviet citizens in China and is apparently presented for the purpose of strengthening the case of the foreign "die-hards" who are opposed to treaty revision from the standpoint of extraterritoriality. In other words Mr. Sokolsky attempts to prove by presenting the experiences of the Soviet Russians that China should not be entrusted with legal jurisdiction over other foreigners in China. The article is therefore of some significance owing to its appearance in a magazine generally devoted to the advocacy of a strong Japanese policy toward China at this particular time when China and Japan are experiencing a crisis in their relations over the question of treaty revision.

All of the incidents of alleged ill-treatment of Soviet Russian citizens in China, which are cited in Mr. Sokolsky' article took place after strained relations between China and the Soviet had developed and after the Nationalist Government at Nanking suspended relations with the Soviet Government. Mention was made of the cases of five Soviet Russians named, Socal, Kumanine, Berg, Veger and Mrs. Veger who were arrested on September 30 last year at Swatow and were held prisoners for several months by the military on allegations of counter-revolutionary activities after they had been acquited by a Chinese court. Another case was the attempt of the Chinese military at Hankow to extort 1,000,000 taels in advance taxes from the Russian tea trading firm Centrosojus. The factory was closed and several members of the firm were detained by the Chinese military until the sum of 200,000 taels was paid over. Mention was also made of the action of the Nationalist Government, after breaking off relations with the Soviet Government, in forcibly closing the various Russian state enterprises in China such as the Dalbank, Soviet Mercantile Fleet Agency, Soviet Trade Mission, Transport Office of the Ussuri Railway, the U. S. S. R. Insurance Corporation and the Chinese Eastern Railway, the latter being a joint Sino-Russian enterprise. After an investigation however most of these purely trade organizations were later permitted to resume business in China and are now operating without interference even though there are no official relations between China and the Soviet Government. Mr. Sokolsky's citation of China's ill-treatment of the Soviet Russians as an argument against the relinquishment or modification of foreign extraterritorial rights in China is therefore not convincing because the Nationalist Government has, after investigation, permitted all Russian state enterprises which were shown to be engaged in legitimate trade to carry on. It was only those Soviet Russians who were alleged to be engaged in political activities either as advisers to the radical Chinese governments at Canton and Hankow, or as direct representatives of the Soviet Government at Moscow who were forced to leave Chinese territory. We do not wish to argue that China's treatment of the Soviet Russians in China has been above reproach. There have been

many cases of glaring injustice, particularly the raiding of the Soviet Consulate at Canton and the murder of several members of the staff following the so-called "red" uprising in that city last November and December, but even this incident, horrible and unjustifiable as it was, cannot be used as an argument against the abolition or modification of foreign extraterritorial rights in China. To refer back to Mr. Sokolsky's article in the *Far Eastern Review* he shows quite conclusively that an alliance existed between Soviet Russia and the radical faction in the Kuomintang and that as a result of this alliance the Chinese Communist Party which received its inspiration from Moscow, was admitted to full membership in the Kuomintang.

Whenever any foreign nation involves itself in the internal politics of another nation to the extent of an alliance with one particular faction or political group there is bound to be trouble in the event the particular faction supported is not successful. This is obvious! Any trouble which Soviet Russians may be having in China today is therefore directly tracable to the failure of the Chinese faction with which they were affiliated at the beginning of the Nationalist revolution at Canton in 1925. This has nothing whatever to do with the administration of justice in China or the subject of extraterritoriality either. Japan at the present time is suffering in Chinese esteem because of Japanese support rendered to the Chang Tso-ling faction in Manchuria and to go further back much of the troubles which the British merchants in China have experienced in recent years are directly tracable to interference and meddling in the politics of South China by certain British interests at Hongkong and similar alleged meddling in the Yangtsze Valley by certain British interests at Shanghai. Dr. Sun Yat-sen, prior to his death, constantly alleged that his political enemies at Canton were being financed in Hongkong and whether this was correct or not, the fact remains that a considerable section of the Chinese public believed it.

Mr. Sokolsky is not the first writer to use the example of China's alleged mistreatment of Russian citizens as arguments against a modification of the present treaties on extraterritoriality. When the International Commission was investigating the status of extraterritoriality in Peking three years ago, much was heard about the predicament of the White Russian refugees in China, there being presented many cases of alleged persecution. But here again the element of meddling in China's domestic political affairs was an important factor. Several thousands of these Whites, formerly members of the Czarist army, fled into China following the Soviet revolution in Russia, and were constantly involved in plots and schemes for counter-revolutionary activities against the Soviet or against the Chinese. Gen. Chang Chung-chang, the bandit-tupan of Shantung Province enlisted several thousands of these men in his army and used them in his battles against his political enemies. This naturally placed all Russians in China under a handicap from the standpoint of their relations with the Chinese people. Recently in connection with the fight in Shantung between Gen. Chang Chung-chang and the Nationalists, one of Chang's White Russian advisers Gen. Merkouloff, dynamited the Yellow River bridge causing a damage of more than $100,000 to the bridge and commercial losses of several millions of dollars owing to disrupted communication. Should the Nationalist authorities be able to get hold of Gen. Merkouloff, there probably would be further cries on the score of extraterritoriality, but actually this would have nothing whatever to do with the subject.

For those interested in making an impartial study of this subject, the status of the Germans in China presents a far better example of Chinese ability to administer justice to foreign residents. Elsewhere in this issue of *The Review* appears an article on the subject, "The Germans in China" written by Mr. Wilber Burton which tells an entirely different story from that presented by Mr. Sokolsky. The Germans, when they resumed relations with China following the World War, relinquished their extraterritorial rights and since that time have been subject to Chinese courts. According to Mr. Burton's article, the Germans have gained much in prestige as a result of their "equal" status under Chinese law and their trade has benefitted accordingly. The chief reason for this, according to Mr. Burton, is that the Germans have maintained a strictly neutral position from the standpoint of internal politics in China and even at the height of the civil war in the Yangtsze Valley last year, the Germans were undisturbed and were able to remain at their posts while other foreigners such as the Americans, British, Japanese and French, were forced to evacuate.

HAS TANAKA CHANGED HIS CHINA POLICY ?

GENERAL--BARON TANAKA, Japanese Premier and head of the Japanese military clique, has now denied that he ever issued a warning to Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, son of the late Marshal Chang Tso-ling and present head of the Manchurian Government. According to a dispatch circulated in China by the semi-official Japanese *Toho* news agency on July 28, General Tanaka was quoted as stating that the Japanese Consul-General in Mukden Mr. Hayashi, had "merely advised Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang as to the course he should adopt in respect to the Nationalist Government." The *Toho* report stated that on July 16, Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang sent a representative to Mr. Hayashi expressing a desire for Mr. Hayashi to call. When Mr. Hayashi called, Gen. Chang had asked his advice regarding a reconciliation with the Nationalist Government. Mr. Hayashi then, according to the *Toho* report, had advised the Young General that owing to the unsettled diplomatic situation it would be better for Manchuria to "watch the situation for the time being." Following this interview Gen. Chang called a conference of the "Peace Preservation Committee for the Three Eastern Provinces" following which he notified the Japanese Consul-General that Manchuria would adopt a "wait and see" policy until the situation in Central China had settled down. The Japanese semi-official press message explaining these circumstances stated that the conversation between Mr. Hayashi and Gen. Chang Chung-chang was "purely a personal affair" and not official. The *Toho* agency also circulated another interesting report on July 31 which stated "it appears more than likely that a new treaty containing phraseology similar to that of the recently concluded Sino-American Treaty will be concluded before long between Great Britain and China" hence in view of this development "the Japanese Government, too, is and has always been in sympathy with China's aspirations and has studied conditions in that country with great care, etc." The *Toho* message then stated that if the Nationalist Government would withdraw its recent Note to the Japanese Government terminating the Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty "Japan would be quite willing to enter into negotiations for the revision of the existing treaty, etc."

THESE reports by the semi-official Japanese news agency which supplies news and propaganda to the Chinese press tend to create the impression that General Baron Tanaka has modified his attitude on China policy, the obvious reason being due to the expression of American policy contained in the Kellogg Note to the Nationalist Government. Whether there has been an actual change is not known, but that the Japanese Government is now trying to create the impression that a change has been made is evident. However, in view of the general shiftiness and trickiness of Japanese policy it would be well for both foreigners and the Chinese to watch the situation carefully. When the ultimatum to Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang warning him against a reconciliation with the Nationalist Government was first delivered, the Japanese Foreign Office officially denied that any such warning had been given. Then later on the spokesman of the Japanese Foreign Office admitted that General-Baron Tanaka had sent such instructions to Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, but that it was only in the form of "friendly advice." Now the *Toho* news agency explains that Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang himself asked the Japanese for advice but that it was only a "personal affair" of Mr. Hayashi and Gen. Chang. It must also be remembered that General-Baron Tanaka has recently dispatched several high Japanese military officers to Mukden, supposedly for the purposes of attending the funeral of the late Marshal Chang Tso-ling, but for those familiar with Japanese policy it is known that these men are making the trip to Mukden for another reason and that that reason is intimately connected with the new situation in Manchuria brought up by the negotiations between the Fengtien faction and the Nationalists.

FOREIGN NEWS AGENCY PROPAGANDA

THE *Kuo Min* news agency, the official organ of the Nationalist Government, on July 30 called attention to a campaign which the Japanese semi-official *Toho* news agency has been conducting in China against Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs. The *Toho* agency started this propaganda immediately after Dr. Wang's notification to the Japanese regarding the termination of the Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty, hence the motive behind the Japanese propaganda is apparent. The unfortunate phase of the matter is that the average newspaper reader does not understand these things and when he reads a dispatch from Peking stating that the Chinese in that area "are dissatisfied with Dr. C. T. Wang as Foreign Minister" he is likely to accept it as an actual statement of fact when the truth is that the report originated in the mind of some Japanese propagandist and was spread over the country by the Japanese semi-official news service for ulterior ends. The propaganda which the Japanese are now conducting against Dr. Wang is not an isolated case. Immediately following the Tsinan incident they filled the foreign and Chinese press with attacks on Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and in addition to this they are constantly sending out reports against Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang whom they fear is shortly to assume control of Shantung Province. The Japanese are taking the lead among the reactionary foreign Powers in the fight against treaty revision, doubtless realizing that when China gains control of her own household one of the first things attempted will be to put an end to this underhanded and subterranean intrigue and propaganda which the Japanese are constantly conducting in China.

GETTING TOGETHER AND TALKING IT OVER!

THE CHINESE apparently are trying to outdo the Americans as convention attenders if one would believe the reports in the Chinese newspapers regarding national conventions which are scheduled for Nanking in the near future. A few weeks ago there was a national educational conference and then shortly afterwards there was a national economic conference in Shanghai to be followed immediately afterwards with a national financial conference in Nanking. Now comes the fifth plenary session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, the preliminary meeting of which was held on August 1. On August 10 there is scheduled a national communications conference. Then a few days ago there was held in Shanghai a national convention of anti-Japanese boycott organizations and now according to the Chinese newspapers the Chinese engineers are shortly to hold a national conference in Nanking and the Chinese lawyers not to be outdone are also announcing a national conference on law codification and other matters dealing with the administration of justice. Last December there was a national conference in Shanghai of the Amalgamated Association of Chambers of Commerce and today we are informed that the Nationalist Government has accepted its recommendations for revision of commercial law. Hard boiled foreigners in Shanghai and the other treaty ports read the reports of these meetings and then turn over to the sport page with the remark that they will never carry out the resolutions passed or the reforms suggested. It is quite possible that they will not be able to put into effect everything suggested or discussed, but if they are able to carry out one-tenth of the reforms China will shortly be on the way toward reconstruction. The best part of it probably rests in the fact that the Chinese leaders in the government and in business and in the professions are getting together to talk things over and this means a lot for the future unification of the country. Probably the most important phase is the human element, for by getting acquainted the Chinese are discovering that the problems of Manchuria are not greatly different from the problems of Kwangtung and likewise they are discovering that there is no earthly reason why the Chinese people should be forced to put up with the fighting and squabblings of a few generals. In America it is said that about everybody in the country is constantly going somewhere, usually to a convention, and it begins to appear that the Chinese are proceeding similarly, which if continued is bound to result in a universal demand for better roads, if nothing else!

THE U. S. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN

THE PRESIDENTIAL campaign which is now being waged in the United States between Herbert Hoover the Republican standard-bearer and "Al" Smith, the Democratic nominee, seems to hinge mostly on matters which are not prominent on the surface. The Republican platform, as is natural, stands for a protective tariff. But, for that matter, so does the Democratic platform. Then what is the contest about? A well-informed correspondent in America writes that the dominant issue is really Prohibition. Officially the Democratic platform endorses the Prohibition policy, but "Al" Smith, it is to be remembered, in accepting the nomination telegraphed that he felt it his duty to point the way for a modification of

the existing Prohibition laws without the return of the saloon. One of the ironical features of the Republican convention was that it was dominated by "Andy" Mellon, himself an ex-brewer. Dr. Butler, of Columbia University, who fought for a "wet" plank in the Republican platform, bitterly scored the Party for eventually "swallowing" it. Hoover is said not to be personally popular with the farmers because of his fixing of wheat prices during the war. Our American corre spondent writes: "The Democrats didn't promise the farmers much more than the Republicans did, but they didn't greet them with police clubs. Consequently a lot of farmers are likely to swing to the Democrats in revenge. Also the large 'wet' wing of the Republicans will probably support Smith. Labor is also favorable to Smith and always has been." One hears it from all sides that many legislatiors drink "wet" but vote "dry."

The Kellogg Note and the Sino-American Tariff Treaty

THE FUSS which the Japanese press and government politicians have stirred up over Mr. Kellogg's Note to China on the subject of a new Chinese-American Commercial Treaty, indicates that the Japanese have correctly interpreted the inner meaning of the Note. The joy with which the Chinese have received the renewed expression of American friendship, also indicates that the Chinese have placed a correct interpretation upon the declaration of the American Secretary of States that the U. S Government is willing to proceed immediately toward a revision of the old Chinese-American Commercial Treaty. Then immediately following the declaration of Mr. Kellogg came the announcement from Peking that Mr. MacMurray, the American Minister, and Mr. T. V. Soong, the Nationalist Finance Minister, had signed a treaty providing for complete tariff autonomy for China on Jan. 1, 1929.

In taking this action America is simply carrying out promises made at the Washington Conference in 1921-1922 and at the International Tariff Conference held at Peking in 1925-1926 and in the various Notes which have been issued by Mr. Kellogg since the Nationalist Revolution came into effect. But there was a deeper significance in Mr. Kellogg's action owing to the time and circumstances of the presentation of the Note and the signing of the Tariff Autonomy Treaty than appeared on the surface. This significance was immediately sensed by both the Chinese and Japanese although it completely went over the heads of the editors of the British press in China, most of whom ridiculed the Note and one of whom referred to the Note in a headline as a "prose poem."

The significance of the Kellogg Note, as indicated in the preceding paragraph, was based upon the time and circumstances of its presentation. We mean by this that the Kellogg Note was much more than an expression of the traditional American feeling of friendship for China. It also constituted an unmistakable American gesture of disapproval of the present Japanese policy toward China, a policy which has been drifting more and more in the direction of an ultimatum similar to the situation which preceded the presentation of the Twenty-One Demands in 1915 if not an actual state of war with China. Anyone of intelligence who has followed Japanese policy toward China since the Tanaka military government came into power last year, must have realized the real purpose of Japan which has been to create a situation which would justify (in Japan's eyes) a declaration of war on China. The military party in Japan, which has been responsible for aggressions at the expense of China, had reached a realization that it was a case of "now or never", meaning by this that Nationalist sentiment in China plus liberalism in Japan were rapidly bringing about a situation which would shortly make it impossible for the Japanese military clique to carry out its imperialistic program on the continent of Asia. Everything that has happened in the relations of China and Japan for the past six or eight months have constituted unmistakable evidence of Japan's real purpose, the chief objective being the annexation of China's Three Eastern Provinces or at least South Manchuria and Inner Mongolia and the creation of a situation in Shantung which would bring that province under the aegis of Japan somewhat similar to the situation which has existed in Manchuria.

To use a slang expression the Tsinan incident was "planted" by Japan for the purpose of provoking a war with Nationalist China and when that failed the Japanese military party ordered Chang Tso-ling to evacuate Peking and then murdered him as he was entering his capital city of Mukden. They hoped by this action to provoke the Fengtien Party into a war similar to what they had hoped to provoke at Tsinan. They failed in both cases owing to the superior political intelligence of the Chinese leaders who have realized all along just what General-Baron Tanaka and the military clique at Tokyo were plotting. The actions of Generals Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu-hsiang following the Tsinan incident in getting their troops out of the Japanese zone and the similar action of the Fengtien political leaders at Mukden constitute proof of Chinese political sagacity of a high order, for had they not taken these actions they would have provided Japan with the incentive for the wholesale execution of a plan of military conquest in China which the Japanese military clique has had in cold storage for many years. Then on top of this came Japan's arbitrary action in extending for another period of ten years the Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty which expired on October 20, 1926. In this connection China had no alternative than to notify Japan that the treaty had expired, otherwise the whole Nationalist program of treaty revision would have fallen to the ground. The Tanaka party immediately seized upon this action of Dr. C. T. Wang the Nationalist Foreign Minister as a peg upon which to hang an ultimatum to China, hoping to accomplish in this manner what they had failed to accomplish in connection with the Tsinan and Mukden incidents.

At this point the United States of America entered the picture with the Kellogg Note and the MacMurray-Soong Tariff Autonomy Treaty. With the background explained, one needs but read the Kellogg Note to sense its significance. Here it is as circulated to the press on July 26 by the *Kuo Min* news agency,

"His Excellency C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government, Nanking.

"Excellency:—Under instructions of the Secretary of State, I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency, on his behalf, the following note:—

"Events in China have moved with great rapidity during the past few months. The American Government

and people have continued to observe them with deep and sympathetic interest.

"Early in the year the American Minister to China made a trip through the Yangtze Valley region, and, while in Shanghai, exchanged, on March 30, 1928, with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government the Notes in Settlement of the unfortunate Nanking Incident of March 24, 1927. In pursuance of the terms therein agreed upon, a Sino-American Joint Commission has been intrusted with the appraisal of damages suffered by the American nationals during that occurrance.

"On January 27, 1927, I made a statement of the position of the United States toward China to which I have often subsequently had occasion to refer in reaffirmation of the position of this Government. I stated therein that the United States was then, and, from the moment of the negotiations of the Washington Treaty, had been prepared to enter into negotiations with any government of China or delegate who could represent or speak for China, not only for putting into force the surtax of the Washington Treaty but for restoring to China complete tariff autonomy.

"Ever since, the American Government has watched with increasing interest the development pointing toward coordination of the different factions in China and the establishment of a Government with which the United States could enter into negotiations. Informed through press despatches and through official reports which have, from time to time, been released to the press, the American people also have observed with eager interest these developments.

"In a note addressed by the American Minister to China to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government at Nanking, on March 30th of the present year, in reply to a suggestion of the latter concerning revision of existing treaties, reference was made to the sympathy felt by the Government and people of the United States with the desire of the Chinese people to develop a sound national life of their own and to realize their aspiration for a sovereignty so far as possible unrestricted by obligations of an exceptional character; and it was stated that the American Government look forward to the hope that there might be developed an administration so far representative of the Chinese people as to be capable of assuring the actual fulfillment of any obligations which China would of necessity have for its part to assume incidentally to readjustment of treaty relations.

"In a communication addressed to me under date of July 11, 1928, Mr. Chao-chu Wu informs me that the Nationalist Government has decided to appoint plenipotentiary delegates for the purpose of treaty negotiation and that he is instructed to request that the Government of the United States likewise appoint delegates for the purpose.

"The good will of the United States toward China is proverbial, and the American Government and people welcome every advance made by the Chinese in the direction of unity, peace, and progress. We do not believe in interference in their internal affairs. We ask of them only that which we look for from every nation with which we maintain friendly intercourse, specifically, proper and adequate protection of American citizens, their property, and their lawful rights, and, in general, treatment in no way discriminatory as compared with the treatment accorded to the interests of nationals of any other country.

"With a deep realization of the nature of the tremendous difficulties confronting the Chinese nation, I am impelled to affirm my belief that a new and unified China is in process of emerging from the chaos of civil war, and which has distressed that country for many years. Certainly this is the hope of the people of the United States.

"As an earnest of the belief and the conviction that the welfare of all the peoples concerned will be promoted by the creation in China of a responsible authority which will undertake to speak to and for the nation, I am happy now to state that the American Government is ready to begin at once, through the American Minister to China, negotiation with properly accredited representatives whom the Nationalist Government may appoint, in reference to the tariff provisions of the treaties between the United States and China, with a view to concluding a new treaty in which it may be expected that full expression will be given reciprocally to the principle of National Tariff Autonomy and to the principle that the commerce of each of the contracting parties shall enjoy in the ports and the territories of the other, treatment in no way discriminatory as comp ared with the treatment accorded to the commerce of any other country.'

"I avail myself of this opportunity to extend to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration."

(Signed) J. V. A. MACMURRAY

July 24th, 10 p. m.

On July 25 or the day following the issuance of the Kellogg Note the American and Chinese Governments signed a reciprocal treaty whereby the United States agrees to the coming into effect of tariff autonomy in China on January 1, 1929, the treaty having been signed by Mr. MacMurray the American Minister and Mr. T. V. Soong on behalf of the Nationalist Government. According to report from Peiping the Treaty was drafted in Washington by Dr. C. C. Wu Nationalist representative in cooperation with the officials of the Department of State, and then was telegraphed to the American Legation in Peiping and to the Nationalist Government at Nanking. Dr. C. T. Wang, Nationalist Foreign Minister immediately authorized Mr. T. V. Soong, Nationalist Finance Minister who was in Peiping to sign the treaty on behalf of the Nationalist Government. The text of the treaty was issued to the press on July 31 by the official *Kuo Min* news agency:

"The Republic of China and the United States of America, both being animated by an earnest desire to maintain the good relations which happily subsist between the two countries, and wishing to extend and consolidate the commercial intercourse between them, have, for the purpose of negotiating a treaty designed to facilitate these objects, named as their plenipotentiaries:—

The Government Council of the Nationalist Government of the Republic of China: T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance of the Nationalist Government of the Republic of China: and

The President of the United States of America: J. V. A. MacMurray, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to China;

who, having met and duly exchanged their full powers, which have been found to be in proper form, have agreed upon the following treaty between the two countries:

"*Article I.* All provisions which appear in the treaties hitherto concluded and in force between China and the United States of America relating to rates of duty on imports aud exports of merchandise, drawbacks, transit dues and tonnage dues in China shall be annulled and become inoperative, and the principle of complete national tariff autonomy shall apply subject however, to the condition that each of the High Contracting Parties shall enjoy in the territories of the other, with respect to the above specified and any related matters, treatment in no way discriminatory as compared with the treatment accorded to any other country.

"The nationals of neither of the High Contracting Parties shall be compelled under any pretext whatever to pay within the territories of the other Party any duties, internal charges or taxes upon their importations and exportations other than those paid by nationals of the country or by nationals of any other country.

"The above provisions shall become effective on January 1, 1929, provided that the exchange of ratifications hereinafter provided shall have taken place by that date; otherwise, at a date four months subsequent to such exchange of ratifications.

"*Article II.* The English and Chinese texts of this treaty have been carefully compared and verified; but, in the event of there being a difference of meaning between the two, the sense as expressed in the English text shall be held to prevail.

"This treaty shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in accordance with their respective constitutional methods, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Washington as soon as possible.

"In testimony whereof, we, the undersigned, by virtue of our respective powers have signed this treaty in duplicate in the English and Chinese languages and have affixed our respective seals.

"Done at Peiping, the Twenty-fifth Day of the Seventh Month of the Seventeenth Year of the Republic of China, corresponding to the 25th day of July, 1928.

Sealed and signed: Tse Vung Soong.

Sealed and signed: J. V. A. MacMurray."

It is too early to be able to determine the result of the American note upon Japanese policy, but that it has provided the Japanese press and officialdom with food for serious thought is indicated in the Japanese press comment which appears elsewhere in this issue of *The Review*. That it will have a tendency to strengthen the position of the liberal elements in Japan who have been attacking the Tanaka military clique for its China policy is certain, but whether they can summon sufficient influence to curb the irresponsible Japanese military elements is difficult to say at this time. The Tanaka military clique has been working strenuously for several months, under the guise of anti-communistic legislation, to place itself in an impregnable position from the standpoint of attack in the next session of the Diet this fall. Much of course also depends upon the attitude of Great Britain and the various European Powers in respect to the China treaty situation. According to press reports from Peiping in recent days it is indicated that the British Government may shortly follow the American precedent and issue a declaration favorable to revision of the Sino-British treaty. The Chinese newspapers recently have printed dispatches from their correspondents in Peiping indicating that Great Britain may shortly renew negotiations with the Nationalist for a settlement of the Nanking incident, which if done would pave the way for further British action in the direction of treaty revision. If Great Britain follows the American precedent, it will have the effect of isolating Japan and place that nation in the unenviable position of being the only nation unfavorable to giving China a square deal on the treaty question. The Tanaka Government has practically brought about exactly this situation, but in the meantime the Chinese boycott against Japanese goods is becoming more and more effective, hence it is questionable whether the Tanaka military clique will be able much longer to stand the strain upon Japanese industries.

Further Chinese-American Notes on Treaty Question

Following is a translation from the *Kuo Min* News Agency of the Note sent by Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Nationalist Government, to John Van A. MacMurray, American Minister in reply to his communication of July 24 transmitting Secretary Kellogg's Note on the subject of treaty revision.

'Monsieur le Minister:

'I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Your Excellency's Communication of July 24th, transmitting a Note from the American Secretary of State regarding the question of readjustment of treaty relations between China and the United States.

'The Nationalist Government feel much gratified to be apprised of the deep and sympathetic interest with which the American Government and people have been watching the recent developments in this country, and of the readiness of the American Government to enter in negotiations at once, through Your Excellency, with the representative of the Nationalist Government, for the purpose of concluding a new treaty. The Chinese people rejoice in the fact that The United States is yet the first Power to make a response, in a spirit of sincerity and good will, to the policy of treaty revision maintained by the Nationalist Government; and that such frank co-operation between the American Government and people and the Chinese Government and people will not only put the traditional friendship between the two countries on a yet firmer and nobler foundation, but also promote the peace of the world.

'It is the hope of the Nationalist Government that the negotiations soon to commence between China and the United States will result in a proper settlement of all questions which are in need of immediate solution.

'I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that the Nationalist Government have appointed Dr. Chao-chu Wu as the plenipotentiary delegate to negotiate with the representative of the American Government. I deem it advisable to have the negotiations commenced at an early date, so that a new treaty may be concluded within the shortest possible period of time, thus ushering in a new epoch in the diplomatic relations between the two countries.

'I avail myself of this opportunity to extend to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

(Signed) CHENG-TING T. WANG.'

Mr. MacMurray's Reply

"Peking, July 30, 1928.

"His Excellency,
"Dr. C. T. Wang,
"Minister of Foreign Affairs, Nationalist Government of China,
"Nanking.
"Excellency:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, on July 29th, of the undated telegram in which you were so good as to communicate to me directly the English translation of a note, the original of which you advised me was being transmitted to me through other channels, in response to the telegram of July 24th, 10 p. m., in which I had conveyed to you a note of that date from the Secretary of State.

"Since the time at which it may be presumed your note was written, you have no doubt learned of the signature at Peking, early in the afternoon of July 25th, of the Treaty regulating tariff relations between the United States and China. In the conclusion of that Treaty, the Government of the United States very promptly and completely fulfilled what had been offered in Mr. Kellogg's note of the 24th. In order, therefore, to avoid any possibility of misconception as to the purposes of my Government under present circumstances, I must point out that, whereas your note to me refers to "negotiations soon to commence," it is now the fact that such negotiations as the American Government had in contemplation have already been satisfactorily concluded.

"I avail myself of this opportunity to extend to Your Excellency the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

(signed) "J. V. A. MACMURRAY."

Japanese Yen Feels Pinch of China Situation

The Japanese yen, which during the past few years had been gradually creeping towards par with the prospect of a free gold market in sight, has, partly as result of the Chinese situation, again started on the downward grade. The yen, as compared with stable gold currencies such as the pound or the American dollar, has dropped in value about two per cent during the past half month. The yen has always been a favorite medium of speculation on the Shanghai exchanges, and the present drop is largely due to the fact that speculators who had previously bought forward are now selling heavily, for fear that the troubles between China and Japan may still further accentuate the yen's weakness in the near future. Another cause of the drop in the yen has been the heavy seasonal purchases of cotton, which Japan makes at this time of the year in gold currencies, particularly in the United States.

Dr. J. W. Jenks Lauds Soong Family

Dr. Jeremiah W. Jenks, president of Alexander Hamilton Institute, in an article in the *Christian Science Monitor* of June 27, giving sketches of Sao-ke Alfred Sze, C. C. Wu, T. V. Soong, Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, Mrs. H. H. Kung and Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek, says:

The mother of these three splendid specimens of modern Chinese womanhood and their equally famous brother must be a woman of great ability and culture. She is certainly to be congratulated on having children of such unusual gifts and character, who are all playing a noteworthy part in China's national struggles today. Like Cornelia, mother of the Gracchi, in the height of Roman power and glory, when asked where were her jewels, this mother can give the same answer while pointing to her son and daughters: "Here are my jewels."

Shanghai College Constructing New Library

With the completion in September of the new library which is now under construction, Shanghai College will add another spacious and modern-equipped building. The new building will cost more than $40,000. Half of this amount, according to Dr. Herman C. E. Liu, president of the College, has already been raised and with the object of raising the remaining sum of $20,000, a library campaign is now in full swing.

The Sino-Japanese Treaty

BY CHARLES JAMES FOX
(In the North China Star)

WHATEVER may be Japan's paramount political considerations in her evident determination not to renounce, under present conditions in China, her treaty rights, her position is considerably weakened by her untenable claim that the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Japan and China of July 21, 1896, has not been terminated according to technical principles of international law.

Japan bases her claim that the treaty is still in force upon Article XXVI, which says:

"It is agreed that either of the High Contracting Parties may demand a revision of the Tariffs and of the Commercial Articles of this Treaty at the end of ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications; but if no such demand be made on either side and no such revision be effected, within six months after the end of the first ten years, then the Treaty and Tariffs, in their present form, shall remain in force for ten years more, reckoned from the end of the preceding ten years, and so it shall be at the end of each successive period of ten years."

In our opinion, there is no international jurist of note or no arbitration tribunal or other international court that would uphold Japan's tricky contention that a treaty is to remain in force indefinitely unless a "revision be effected," with six months after the end of any ten year period. Such an interpretation would make it possible for Japan to continue this treaty forever by simply refusing to agree to a revision during every six months' period after the lapse of each interval of ten years.

Dr. John Bassett Moore on Interpretation

The rules for the interpretation of treaties are quite well-known and generally recognized as valid. Instead of stating them in our own words, we shall quote them from two eminent authorities.

John Bassett Moore, in his Digest of International Law, Volume V, 1906, says:

Treaties should be interpreted "in a spirit of uberrima fides," and in a manner to carry out their manifest purpose.

A treaty is to be construed so as to exclude fraud and to make its operation consistent with good faith.

That construction of a treaty most favorable to its execution, as designed by the parties, will be preferred.

A treaty is not only a law, but also a contract between two nations, and, under familiar rules, it must, if possible, be so construed as to give full force and effect to all its parts.

"Vattel says that the interpretation which would render a treaty null and inefficient can not be admitted; that it ought to be interpreted in such a manner as that it may have its effect, and not prove vain and nugatory."

"There is no rule of construction better settled either in relation to covenants between individuals or treaties between nations than that the whole instrument containing the stipulations is to be taken together, and that all articles in pari materia should be considered as parts of the same stipulations."

"It is a rule, in construing treaties as well as laws to give a sensible meaning to all their provisions, if that be practicable.

"*The reason of the law*, or *of the treaty*—that is to say, the motive which led to the making of it, and the object in contemplation at the time, is the most certain clue to lead us to the discovery of its true meaning; and great attention should be paid to this circumstance, whenever there is question either of explaining an obscure, ambiguous, indeterminate passage in a law or treaty, or of applying it to a particular case. *When once we certainly know the reason which alone has determined the will of the person speaking, we ought to interpret and apply his words in a manner suitable to that reason alone*; otherwise, he will be made to speak and act contrary to his intention, and in opposition to his own views."

To be Liberally Construed

"It is a general principle of construction with respect to treaties they shall be liberally construed, so as to carry out the apparent intention of the parties to secure equality and reciprocity between them. As they are contracts between independent nations, in their construction words are to be taken in their ordinary meaning, as understood in the public law of nations, and not in any artificial or special sense impressed upon them by local law, unless such restricted sense is clearly intended. And it has been held by this court that where a treaty admits of two constructions, one restrictive of rights that may be claimed under it and the other favorable to them, the latter is to be preferred."

A stipulation, though inconvenient, must be fulfilled if it be explicit; but, in case of doubt, the inconveniences which would result from a particular construction may be used as an argument to show that construction can not be conformable to the intent of the parties.

In the construction of treaties, the general doctrine is that any special advantage conceded by a party under any one article is in consideration of all the advantages enjoyed by the same party under that and all other articles of the treaty.

"Treaties are subjected to the following general rules which govern all contractual engagements:

"(1) There must be a concurrence of minds to one and the same thing.

"(2) The interpretation of obscure terms in a treaty is a matter of fact, as to which extrinsic evidence may be taken for the purpose of explaining objective obscurity.

"(3) Construction of treaties is a matter of law, to be governed by the same rules *mutatis mutandis*, as prevail in the construction of contracts and statutes.

"(4) As contracts may be modified and rescinded, so may treaties.

"(5) Immoral stipulations are void in treaties as they are in contracts.

"(6) 'Construction' is to be distinguished from 'interpretation.' 'Construction' gives the general sense of a treaty and is applied by rules of logic; 'interpretation' gives the meaning of particular terms, to be explained by local circumstances and by the idioms the framers of the treaty had in mind.

"(7) If two meanings are admissible, that is to be preferred which the party proposing the clause knew at the time to be that which was held by the party accepting it.

Dr. Hershey's Rules for Interpretation

The rules for the interpretation of treaties are likewise set forth in Hershey's Essentials of International Public Law and Organization, 1927. Dr. Hershey's publication is quite recent and in laying down the rules for the interpretation of treaties, he has given careful consideration to all that has been written on the subject in English, French, German or Spanish.

Dr. Hershey says:

"Rules For The Interpretation of Treaties.—The rules for the interpretation of treaties are derived from general jurisprudence. Strictly speaking, they form no part of International Law proper, and the contracting States are free to apply any rules they may agree upon; but it may nevertheless be found useful to indicate a few of the rules of interpretation which have found most general acceptance.

"The important point is to get at the real intention of the parties, and that enquiry is not to be shackled by any rule of interpretation which may exist in a particular national jurisprudence, but is not generally accepted in the civilized world." (Westlake)

With this word of caution from a leading authority, we may venture to lay down the following rules:

(1) The language of a treaty should be interpreted according to its plain or reasonable sense. Ordinary words should be taken in their ordinary or everyday sense, and technical words in their technical sense. The interpretation should be neither too literal nor too technical, and should follow the spirit rather than the letter of the document.

(2) Words having more than one meaning should be interpreted in the general rather than the technical sense, unless clearly used in the technical sense. "When terms used in a treaty have a different legal sense within the two contracting States, they are to be understood in the sense which is proper to them within the State to which the provision containing them applies; if the provision applies to both States the terms of double meaning are to understand in the sense proper within them respectively."

(3) "If the meaning of a stipulation is ambiguous, the reasonable meaning is to be preferred to the less reasonable, the adequate meaning to the meaning not adequate for the purpose of the treaty, the consistent meaning to the meaning inconsistent with general recognized principles of International Law and with previous treaty obligations, toward third States." Furthermore, in case of ambiguity, that "meaning is to be preferred which is less onerous for the obliged party, or which interferes less with the parties' territorial and personal supremacy, or which contains less general restrictions upon the parties."

Japanese Attitude Ridiculous

(4) "There is no rule of construction better settled either in relation to covenants between individuals or treaties between nations than that the whole instrument containing the stipulations is to be taken together, and that all articles *in pari materia* should be considered as parts of the same stipulations."

(5) A treaty should, if possible, be so construed as to give effect to the fundamental rights of a State, such as

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China and the Powers

(*Manchester Guardian, July 12*)

The Nationalist Government of China the other day officially declared its well-understood intention of replacing what are commonly called the "unequal" treaties by others which will be negotiated with a strict regard for the independent sovereign status of China. The Powers at the Washington Conference of 1921 accepted broadly the principle of equality, and as proof of their sincerity set up two Commissions which, in agreement with the Chinese, were to determine the methods, conditions, and extent of treaty revision which would give substantial effect to Chinese nationalist aspirations. The work of these Commissions was brought to an inconclusive end by the intensification of the civil war, which made farcical all assumptions of a Chinese Government capable either of speaking for the Chinese people or of fulfilling the elementary functions of Government. Since the capture of Peking and Tientsin by forces owning at least nominal allegiance to the Nationalist Government of Nanking it has been apparent that the time was coming when the question of treaty revision would have to be taken up again. The Nanking Government is, like all Nationalist Governments which have seized power in the name of Nationalism, in a hurry to consolidate its internal authority by being able to point to significant concessions by foreign Powers which it has secured. Its standing as an effective civil Government for all China is still somewhat precarious. That position can be established more quickly and securely by foreign recognition than by the slow process of improving the internal administration.

Backing Up Professions With Action

The Powers, in effect, are asked to decide whether they will assist China by giving recognition at the earliest possible moment to the only Government which has any chance at all of deserving it, or whether they will wait until that Government has, without their aid, given unmistakable proof of stability. If their professions of goodwill are sincere there can be no question that they should go out of their way to convince the Chinese people that the present Nationalist Government is the only possible Administration with which they can negotiate, and that negotiations will, in fact, be begun as soon as that Government desires them. This is no more than Mr. Kellogg, the American Secretary of State, said that the United States was prepared to do even a year ago while the civil war was still undecided. But the American Government, though liberally disposed towards China, rarely initiates policy. That, latterly, has been left to Great Britain, but we can be well assured that however far and fast we are prepared to go in giving effect to our professions of goodwill we shall have American support. The support of some other Power is more doubtful. There were eight foreign Powers represented at the Washington Conference, and agreement between them has not always been easy to secure. If we are to wait not only until the permanence of the Nationalist Government is put beyond reasonable doubt but until all the foreign Powers with interests in China have agreed upon a common policy, we shall put a considerable strain upon friendly Anglo-Chinese relations. It would, no doubt, be a good thing that the foreign Powers should act in concert, and before entering into negotiations with the Nationalist Government it would be proper to declare the policy which we meant to pursue. But there is no reason why we should wait for the endorsement of every other foreign Power before carrying it into effect. There are few Powers whose interests in China are in any way comparable with our own.

The Risks and the Advantages

It will be said, of course, that to enter into negotiation with the Nationalist Government at once would involve grave risks. That is true; Europeans living in China who have always been accustomed to feel that their lives, property, and customs are safe from arbitrary interference—that, though living in China, they are in fact self-governing communities within the body politic of China—may well feel that to abandon the "unequal" treaties by which these privileges have been secured would cut away the foundations of their existence. At the very least, they would say, wait until the Government of China has given ample proof not only of stability but of respect for foreign property and of capacity to enforce justice on their behalf. It is to be feared that if we were to wait until the European community in China were convinced that there was no risk in surrendering these privileges we should wait for ever. No Chinese Government would appear to them to give so much security as is given them now by treaty. In this they probably exaggerate, for Germans and others who since the war have been compelled to live without special treaty protection do not appear to have suffered in consequence. When the Nationalist Government of Turkey compelled us to abandon the Capitulations, which secured similar privileges for foreign residents in Turkey, the same predictions of disaster were made—and with quite as much reason,—but have been falsified in the event. On the other hand, to attempt to maintain the treaties, at least in anything like their present form, would be not merely to run risks but to ensure a lasting quarrel between ourselves and any Chinese Government which might be in power and an intensification of anti-foreign sentiment among the masses of the Chinese people. There may be risks either way. But we are committed to the way of recognition of independent Chinese sovereignty and all that that implies. It is only a question of when and how we shall make our undertakings good. We can act slowly or quickly, with a good grace or a bad grace. But in the end we shall certainly treat the Chinese Government with the same respect as we now show to, say, the Government of Turkey. It is not merely a case for making the best of a bad situation. That a real Chinese Government should at last have emerged, even though it may fall considerably short of all that we might desire, is a cause for thankfulness, not for regret. It is for what we have been professedly waiting. It seems to be time that we should give some indication that our professions were seriously meant.

(*Continued from page 318*)

independence, etc., and in conformity with the accepted rules, customs and principles of International Law. In case of doubt the language of the treaty should be construed as favorable to the party assuming the obligation.

(6) In case of conflict between different treaties with the same State, or different provisions of the same treaty, (a) the later treaty is binding, and (b) that which is specifically stated or permitted prevails over the more general provision. (c) An imperative or specific prohibition usually takes precedence of a general permission.

(7) "It is a general principle of construction with respect to treaties that they shall be liberally construed, so as to carry out the apparent intention of the parties to secure equality and reciprocity between them."

(8) "Prior negotiations are merged in the written instrument, and cannot be resorted to for the purpose of contradicting or explaining its plain provisions."

(9) A practical and common construction of the terms of a treaty by the parties through proper representatives shortly after its conclusion is quite conclusive as to their meaning."

Fundamental Right to be Considered

Returning to Article XXVI of the Sino-Japanese Commercial Treaty, and bearing in mind the elemental rules of treaty interpretation which we have just quoted, it becomes quite evident that Japan's contention, that according to International Law her treaty is still in force because the revision recently started was not terminated within the six months' period, is quite untenable and almost ridiculous. In our opinion, it is idle to suppose that Japan will renounce all her "treaty rights" in China under present conditions, although she probably will yield on the question of tariff autonomy. But Japan will have to base her claim on far stronger grounds than on Article XXVI of her former commercial treaty. Japan and China will undoubtedly negotiate and trade. The Japanese will probably hold out the evacuation of Shantung as one consideration in the ultimate bargain. But in the calculations the Japanese interpretation of Article XXVI will count as zero or possibly a minus quantity because of its evident violation of the principles of International Law.

Britain Takes American Action as "Standard"

The *Sin Wan Pao* (Shanghai) during the week printed a telegram stating that according to information received from the British Legation, Sydney Barton, British Consul General at Shanghai, had arrived in Peiping to make a report on the political situation in the south and at the same time he expressed his opinion on the settlement of the Nanking Affair and treaty revision. The British Government, according to this telegram, has decided to take the recent action of the American Government as "standard", and within the shortest period the British Government will show its good will towards China.

Mr. Barton, it is stated, has been in continuous conference with the British Minister, and the British and Nationalist representatives have already had two informal conferences. The two sides are said to be near agreement. The British government has instructed the Minister at Peiping that "the time is ripe," and that outstanding matters should be settled in a spirit of mutual conciliation, As the British Minister is for the time being, unable to go south Mr. Barton is being entrusted with the conduct of negotiations, which are to be started one week after his return to Shanghai. As regards treaty revision, the British government is reported as having decided to follow in America's footsteps, only reserving the question of extraterritoriality. The first question to be decided is the customs tariff.

Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Toho News Service:

Tsingtao, July 24.—General Koo Chen, Commander-in-Chief of Chinese troops involved in recent Chouyangchi affair, informs Japanese commander that all requests made by latter would be complied with.

Tokyo, July, 25—Mr. Hemaguchi, President of the Minseito states that he has no idea of interfering with Japanese Government's policy towards China.

Peiping, July 25.—Dr. C. T. Wang's declaration abrogating Sino-Japanese treaty is unpopular not only with Powers but in native influential circles. Dr. Wang's thoughtless action will probably result in his impeachment.

Tokyo, July 25.—Baron Hayashi, prior to his leaving for Mukden, stated that his object in visiting Mukden was to attend the funeral of the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin, but he admitted that Premier Tanaka had intrusted him with a mission.

Peiping, July 25—Agitation against Dr. C. T. Wang getting hotter in Nationalist circles. Reported that leading members of Kuomintang now in Peiping at a recent conference exchanged views and agreed that Dr. Wang's diplomacy was" quite clumsy." It is further reported that they intend to impeach Dr. Wang.

Peiping, July 25.—General Li Ping-hsien, who has been ordered to mobilize his troops without delay, leaves to-day for Yutienhsien, near Jehol border, where General Tang Yu-lin, despite his pledge of allegiance to the Nationalist government, is reported to be strengthening the defenses of Jehol with the assistance of Fengtien troops.

Chefoo, July 24—All government offices here start to refly the old five-colored flag, following arrest of leading members of the South attached to the administration here; the other Southern members and families flee to Dairen with the object of going back to Nanking.

Tsingtao, July 24—Chefoo advices state that prominent members of the Southern faction have been expelled from that city. General Fang Yung-chang's troops disarm 3,000 of Sze Chung-cheng's troops, under secret instructions from General Chang Tsung-chang.

Tokyo, July 25—International opium treaty and Kwantung opium ordinance passed by Privy Council.

Tokyo, July 25—Cabinet Ministers, following report by Baron Tanaka, agree that it is necessary for Japan to take into consideration that the current anti-Japanese movement in China was being directed by Chinese officialdom.

Mukden, July 25—Generals Chang Tsung-chang and Chu Yu-pu leave to take command of Chihli-Shantung troops. Expected they will remove their general headquarters to Lanchow.

Tokyo, July 26—General Shirakawa, Minister of War, reports at Cabinet meeting that he fears fighting on a large scale may possibly be resumed before long between Southern and Northern forces in Tsinan district and therefore prearranged withdrawal of the Japanese contingents from Shantung had been rendered hopeless for the time being

Peiping, July 26—General Chiang Kai-shek left for Nanking by Kin-Han railway last night; negotiations regarding Manchuria to be conducted on his behalf either by General Li Chi-sam or General Ho Cheng-chun.

Tokyo, July 26—Wang Ta-chen arrives in connection with revision of Sino-Japanese treaty. In an interview he states that China is not asking for the immediate cancellation of various treaties in the same way as Soviet Russia did, but she desires to gradually revise the Sino-Japanese treaty in a friendly spirit. In this connection it is reported Wang Yung-pao, Chinese Minister here, will shortly have an interview with Premier Tanaka.

Tsinan, July 26—Shih Ching-ting announces that General Feng Yu-hsiang plans the complete routing of the remnants of the Chihli-Shantung forces and that General Feng is determined not to agree to any terms of surrender even if such are offered by the Northern troops.

Tokyo, July 26—Nichi Nichi publishes editorial stating that Dr. C. T. Wang's denunciation of Sino-Japanese treaty had turned the Minseito party from a friend to an enemy of the Nationalist government, which latter "should have no optical illusion as regards what the united front of the Japanese nation means."

Peiping, July 26—Wang Pei-chun, Minister of Communications, and C. E. C. members Wu and Shao, leave for Nanking *via* Hankow line. Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek and T. V. Soong plan to return to Nanking *via* the sea route shortly.

okyo, July 27—Minseito party in second manifesto on Sino-Japanese problems says "We must reiterate with emphasis that Japan can never afford to allow anybody to infringe on her vital rights and interests in the Three Eastern provinces."

Peiping, July 27—Nationalist Government publishes an ordinance which prohibits foreign capital to operate in oil and provides that no foreigners except technical experts be employed.

Hongkong, July 27—The German merchants who since the cancellation of the Sino-German Treaty of Commerce have had their shops in the native city of Canton are now removing to Shameen, owing to uneasiness experienced in native city.

Tientsin, July 26—General Chang Tsung-chang passes through Shanghaikwan proceeding in the direction of Kaiping, while General Chu Yu-pu, commander of the Chihli-Shantung forces, has gone to the same destination.

Tokyo, July 27—Commenting on American note to China on treaty revision, *"Jiji"* says that America's proposal makes no reference to abolition of extraterritoriality and as America makes revision conditional on action of other countries the American government has simply expressed its good-will. The *"Asahi"* says that Japan is so close to China as to be able to see the latters demerits whereas America is far enough away to see China's beautified phantasm. *"Hochi"* says America has had the impudence and audacity to itself trample on the Washington treaty by attempting to alter singlehanded the said agreement on the customs tariff.

Tsinan, July 27—Troops commanded by Generals Ho and Fang, who are held responsible for the outbreak of the Tsinan incident, have of late made an advance to a point 20 li off the Shantung railway, where they are instigating bandits to set up against the Japanese railway guards.

Tokyo, July 27—Wang Ta-tseng and Dr. C. T. Wang call on Baron Tanaka and other Japanese notables including General Shirakawa, Minister of War, with whom Dr. Wang conferred for several hours.

Tokyo, July 28—Premier Tanaka made a statement, after an interview with Tao Shang ming, envoy of General Chang Hsueh-liang, that part of the Nationalist organizations seems to be bolshevized and at any rate it would be Japan's policy to wait and see how the Nationalist government settles down and meantime the proposed compromise between North and South seems to be open to question.

Peiping, July 28.—A telegram dated July 25 from General Chang Hsueh-liang at Mukden to General Yen Hsi-shan says that Fengtien is not in a position to fly the Nationalist flag owing to the surrounding circumstances.

Mukden, July 27.—A telegram from General Chang Kai-shek to General Chang Hsueh-liang says that the *status quo* of the Three Eastern provinces can be maintained. It is understood these two men have decided to cooperate morally, leaving action for the future.

Peiping, July 28.—Chinese observers, commenting on the American Note, point out that extraterritoriality is not mentioned. However, they hope that in future Sino-American negotiations the question of extraterritoriality may be included.

Hongkong, July 28.—New arrivals from Canton report that Communists there are reviving their active movements among laborers and students.

Tokyo, July 28.—The eastern part of Shantung situated north of the Tsingtao-Tsinan railway is about to fall within the sphere of influence of General Fang Yung-ching, who once pledged allegiance to the Nationalist cause, but still keeps in touch with General Chang Tsung-chang.

Tokyo, July 29—Baron Hayashi, Major General Sato and Mr. Akatsuka, former Consul General at Mukden, proceed to Mukden to attend Chang Tso-lin funeral.

Tokyo, July 29—Wang Tung-pao, Chinese Minister to Tokyo, after interviewing Premier Tanaka, states that certain misunderstandings had been considerably mitigated, and it did not seem impossible that negotiation would be opened sooner or later for the conclusion of a new treaty.

Tientsin, July 28—Chang Tsung-chang notifies the Kailan Mining Administration that a transit tax of $1,350 per train and $45 per car belonging to that company would be levied, thus raising a military fund of $20,000 per day (if the company pays the levy)

Tokyo, July 28—Premier Tanaka, interviewed on the way to his country villa, in the course of a lengthy interview, states with regard to the reported "warning" to Chang Hsueh-liang, that it appeared that Mr, Hayashi, Japanese Consul General at Mukden, had "in his private capacity manifested his own opinion that in these days, when conditions in Central China have not yet settled down and when various diplomatic issues are likely to arise for the South to solve, with the consequence that the prospect of relations between the Nationalist government and the Powers has become rather uncertain, it would seem advisable for General Chang to watch the situation for some time," and then, General Chang, so it appears, taking the above suggestion into consideration, "called a conference at which it was decided that the question of compromise would be considered after the Nationalist Government settles down."

Tokyo, July 30—Washington Post of July 26, says there is no evidence of Japan denouncing China's sovereignty over Manchuria and consequently America should not involve herself in embroglios between China and Japan. *New York Times* of same date states that even though Japan was firmly determined to defend her special interests in Manchuria, such attitude on the part of Japan could not be taken for granted, that she intended either to make Manchuria declare independence or to annex that part of the Chinese territory.

Tientsin, July 29—T. V. Soong and his sister, Madame Chang Kai-shek, sail on S. S. *Hsin Ming* for Shanghai.

Peiping, July 31.—General Feng Yu-hsiang dispatching reinforcements to Kansu to help Generals Liu and Tsung to suppress Mohammedan uprising, said to be caused by oppression by General Liu.

Tokyo, July 31.—Foreign Office spokesman states that if Nationalists withdraw enforcement of application of temporary measures as from July 20, Japan is quite willing to enter into negotiations for the revision of the existing treaty with her fixed policy, but it had to be remembered that Japan's relations with China are different from those of Britain and America. Japan insists she will not accede to one-sided cancellation of the treaty.

Peiping, July 31—General Yen Hsi-shan, enroute to Nanking leaves train at Shichiachuang, owing to illness.

Peiping, July 31.—British authorities state that owing to the Nanking incident not having been settled, Britain has no intention at present to enter into negotiations with the Nationalist government over treaty revision, concerning which Britain is in the same position as Japan; negotiations regarding Nanking incident are proceeding between British and Nationalist governments but no "remarkable" progress has been made.

Tientsin, July 30.—New arrivals from Kansu report that farmers groaning under heavy, unjust taxes imposed by General Liu Yu-fen, who put to death six representatives from Mohammedans who tried to file a petition of protest.

Washington, July 29.—U. S. government warns Panama political parties that it will maintain order if any of them try to start a revolution during forthcoming presidential election.

How the Notherners Raise War Funds

It is reported from Tientsin that Marshal Chang Tsung-chang, on July 26, notified the Kailan Mining Administration that a transit-tax of $1,350 per train and $45 per car of coal belonging to that company would be levied. It is estimated that by this means, Marshal Chang would secure about $20,000 military funds per day. In reporting the matter, the Japanese *Toho* news agency states that it is not certain whether or not the company would comply with the request. On the other hand, General Chu Yu-pu, also on July 26, commandeered 600 tons of salt that had arrived from Tangku and forced its sale at Langchow and Loting, thereby obtaining a sum of $60,000.

Miss Soumay Tcheng Returns to China

Miss Soumay Tcheng, one of the most prominent of Kuomintang workers, returned to Shanghai recently from France where she had been in a special mission. It has at various times been reported that Miss Tcheng will be appointed Chinese Minister to France. At the time Miss Tcheng left here a year ago she had been Chief Judge of the Shanghai District Court. She will proceed shortly to Nanking and will devote herself to the Reconstructional Committee, of which she is a member.

The Dignity and Honor of the U. S. Uniform

By Charles James Fox
In the North-China Star

During the past few weeks, we have received and published numerous communications from British and American soldiers and from others, regarding the attempts on the part of some persons locally to discriminate against the man in uniform. Even in our own paper we had for a few days, in paid advertisements, announcements that were objectionable from this point of view. These announcements have been removed at our own suggestion, and we based our right, or possibly our obligation, to reject such announcements upon a provision of American law which makes it a misdemeanor to discriminate in any way against the man in uniform.

The law is entitled "An Act to Protect the Dignity and Honor of the Uniform of the United States," and it says:

"Discrimination by proprietors of theaters against persons wearing uniform of Army, Navy, etc.—No proprietor, manager, or employee of a theater or other public place of entertainment or amusement in the District of Columbia, or in any Territory, the District of Alaska or insular possession of the United States, shall make, or cause to be made, any discrimination against any person lawfully wearing the uniform of the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, or Marine Corps of the United States because of that uniform, and any person making, or causing to be made, such discrimination shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding $500.00."

This Act sets forth clearly the attitude of the American authorities on the subject and American law represents the will of the American public. This settles the matter as far as Americans are concerned.

We believe that the great majority of the local community, both American and non-American, share the sentiments which prompted the passage of this law. In their own way, in their communications to the *Star*, the soldiers, American, British and others, have set forth their protests in a manner that meets with general approval. If persons not under the jurisdiction of this Act to Protect the Dignity and Honor of the Uniform, or of similar acts, give offence, we think the best thing for the soldiers to do, is simply to ignore them in silent contempt.

Chinese at Haiphong Badly Treated by Police

According to an article appearing in the *Courrier d'Haiphong*, July 14, the Tongking authorities are giving offense to the Chinese population in the matter of demanding the production of identification cards. Recently a police officer in the Chinese quarter at Haiphong after demanding the identification papers from several Chinese, threw the papers on the ground and slapped the holders of same, the pretense being that they had not been sufficiently prompt in complying with the request for production. The *Courrier* in commenting on these incidents, says that the greater part of the Chinese in Indo-China are peaceful people who meet their obligations promptly and have therefore the right to expect protection from the police and not persecution.

America's Foreign Trade

The official report of the fifteenth national Foreign Trade Convention held at Houston, Texas, last April has been published in book form and it makes interesting and encouraging reading. What might be termed the keynote address of the Convention was that made at the closing general session by James A. Farrell, who spoke on foreign trade progress. On the whole it would appear that American exporters are pinning their faith more on Latin American development than on the Far East, but that phase may have been emphasized at this convention mostly because the Gulf ports are most favorably situated for that trade.

A Political Adviser Who Was Too Active

A foreigner of uncertain nationality, variously stated to be a Frenchman, a Pole or an American, was until recently acting as political adviser to one of the Chinese generals in the Shanghai area. From all accounts this political adviser had been carrying out his "duties" entirely too assiduously and the Chinese military authorities are now stated to be looking for him. During the past month, without reference to the Military Court, he had caused the arrest of some thirty persons; and rumors are rife that he and his staff received bribes for their release. When Nantionalist troops recently raided the office of the political adviser they found that he and his staff had left; leaving behind a quantity of opium and four prisoners who had evidently failed to bribe their way to liberty,

Re-Registration of Trademarks

This translation from the Nationalist Government Trademark Gazette is supplied to The Review by N. F. Allman, of the law firm of Fleming, Franklin & Allman.

APPLICANTS for re-registration of trademarks which have been registered with the Peking Trademark Bureau prior to May 1st, 1927, shall submit 5 facsimiles and fees as follows:

Re-registration fee	$10.00
Application fee	5.00
Educational fee	3.00

together with the original certificate of registration for examination. In case this certificate has been lost then the number and date thereof shall be given.

Applicants for registration of trademarks which have been registered with the Peking Trademark Bureau subsequent to April 30, 1927, shall submit 10 facsimiles, 1 electro type, and fees as follows:

Registration fee	$40.00
Application fee	5.00
Educational fee	12.00

and said applications shall be re-approved and re-published in the trademark gazette according to law.

Applicants for re-registration of assignments or approval of assignments of trademarks which have been registered prior to May 1, 1927, shall submit 5 facsimiles and fees as follows:

Re-registration fee	$10.00
Application fee	5.00
Educational fee	3.00

and the original certificate of assignment for examination. In case such certificates have been lost then the numbers and dates thereof shall be given.

Applicants for registration of trademarks which have not been registered or approved at Peking Trademark Bureau, or which having been registered subsequent to April 30, 1927, shall submit with each trademark 10 facsimiles and fees as follows:

Re-registration fee	$10.00
Educational fee	3.00
Application fee	5.00
Assignment fee	20.00
Educational fee	6.00
Application fee	5.00

and on the payment of the total fees the procedure is complete.

There are two prescribed application forms for re-registration, which may be obtained from this Bureau. Separate applications shall be used for each trademark; several trademarks cannot be included in one application, but several applications may be delivered to this Bureau in one envelop.

New Registrations

Applicants for registration of trademarks shall submit for each trademark 10 facsimiles, 1 electro type, and the following fees:

Registration fee	$40.00
Educational fee	12.00
Application fee	5.00

Electro types shall be forwarded without delay and should accompany the application.

The length and width of facsimiles and electro types shall not exceed four inches of the new measurement (or 12.8). If colored facsimiles are used and are over size they shall be submitted with the application for reference, accompanied by electro types and 10 black and white facsimiles, in order to have same annexed to the Decision of Approval and Certificate of Registration.

Every trademark application or other applications in connection therewith shall be filled in or written with neat and formal writing so as to avoid mistakes.

Foreign or Chinese merchants with residence or place of business in China, may apply for registration directly to this Bureau, and such applicants need not appoint agents, in order to avoid delay and trouble.

The old forms of application for registration may be used pending the issuance of the new printed forms of applications by this Bureau; but separate applications shall be used for each trademark, and several trademarks must not be included in one application. Several applications however may be delivered in one envelop.

Other Miscellaneous Matters

A ten cent tax-stamp shall be attached to each application. A 50 cent tax-stamp shall be attached to each certificate of registration. Said stamp shall be forwarded with the application, in order to avoid delay.

In case an application for registration of a trademark is disapproved or not granted by this Bureau, the registration fee and tax stamp shall be returned to the applicant.

Any other matters arising and that is not covered in this "Necessary Information" shall be governed by the Regulations for Registration. Schedule of fees for registration of trademarks, and the Detailed Regulations of the Trademark Law.

(The foregoing notice appears in Trademark Gazette No. 1, p. 53-55 issued by the National Registration Bureau, Nanking.)

Fifth Plenary Session of Kuomintang Opens in Nanking

The Fifth Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang political party opened with a preliminary conference on August 1. Since several members of the Committee were unable to reach Nanking in time for the opening date on August 1 it was decided to devote the first three days to preliminary conferences, the first formal meeting being scheduled for August 4. Some twenty-six members of the Central Executive Committee and eight members of the Central Supervisory Committee were present at the opening session, those present being as follows,

Tan Yen-kai, Chiang Kai-shek, Ting Wei-feng, Yu Yiu-jen, Tai Chi-tao, Chen Chia-yiu, Ting Chao-wu, Pai Yung-ti, Bei Wen-wei, Chow Chi-kong, Chu Chi-ching, Chen Shu-jen, Chu Pei-teh, T. V. Soong, Hwang Shih, Koo Meng-yu, Chen Kung-po, Wang Fa-chun, King Hen-yi, Miao Bin, Li Lieh-chun, Li Fu-lin, Ho Ying-ching, Chen Shao-yin, Ho Hsiang-ying and En Keh-Pa-Tu (members of the Central Executive Committee); and Messrs. Tsai Yuan-pei, Chan Ching-kiang, Li Shih-tseng, Chen Kuo-fu, Zau Li-tsi, Wu Chin-hui, Li Tsung-jen and Kuo Chung-tao, (members of the Supervisory Committee).

Among those who will be unable to attend the meeting are Dr. C. C. Wu, former Minister of Foreign Affairs who is now in the United States, Mrs. Sun Yat-sen, who is in Berlin, Eugene Chen, who is in Moscow and Wang Ching-wei, who is in Paris, Sun Fo who is in America, and Hsu Ching-Tze. According to recent action of the Committee, Generals Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan, who are not members of the Committee have been admitted to full voting privileges. Both are reported on their way to Nanking, although Gen. Yen Hsi-shan became ill enroute and was forced to temporarily delay his trip. Gen. Li Chi-sum, head of the Canton Branch Political Council, who is now in Peking is also on his way to Nanking to attend the meeting.

According to reports appearing in the Chinese newspapers the present session of the Central Executive Committee is considered the most important to be held in the history of the Kuomintang in view of the fact that the major phases of the Nationalist revolution have now been concluded and the program of political and economic reconstruction is to be embarked upon. The agenda of the meeting is quite long and in addition to a possible reorganization of the Nanking Government it includes a discussion of the present political situation, disbandment of troops, unification of the military system and powers of the government over the military, the development of a system of compulsory military training and training of a unified national army. Also under the general heading of military will be considered the general subject of national defense. Under the heading of disbandment of troops there will also be considered the matter of national development schemes for the purpose of providing employment for surplus troops.

The question of unification of finance will also receive major attention, the purpose being to consider the program recently decided upon at the National Economic and Financial Conferences held in Shanghai and Nanking. There will also be considered the question of opening a central government bank as well as the question on foreign and domestic debts.

The so-called "People's Movement" will also be considered in its various aspects.

The question of foreign policy will be considered in its new aspects which have developed as a result of the new treaty which has been signed by the American and Chinese Governments which provide for the coming into effect of tariff autonomy on Jan. 1, 1929.

Will Germany Recognize Nationalists First?

The German Minister left Peiping July 27, *en route* to Nanking, travelling *via*-Tsingtao, and Shanghai. According to a telegram in the *China Times* (Shanghai Chinese daily newspaper) it is reported in diplomatic circles that Germany will be the first country to recognize the Nationalist Government.

Communist Activities in Kwangtung

BY J. A. J.

IN VIEW of the increasing activities of the Communists in Kwangtung, the authorities at Canton and Swatow are resorting once again to precautionary measures. The number of plain-clothes men has been increased and raids upon suspected premises are being carried out with more and more frequency. In these precautionary measures against the Red agitators, the military and police are showing an excellent combination of work, and hardly a day passes without several arrests being made. During the past three months, many executions have taken place in Kwangtung, in Swatow alone it being estimated that from April 15 to July 15 at least 200 have paid the supreme penalty. These executions used to take place in broad daylight, but just now most of the shooting is done at night.

A Plot Discovered

Just before the Dragon Boat Festival, the authorities discovered a huge plot to overthrow law and order. It was found that certain sections of the military had been won (or bought) over, but the proposed upheaval failed to materialize on account of the steps duly taken to apprehend the chief agitators. While a meeting was being held in an outlying district, soldiers, in the guise of peasants, carried out a raid, and most of the ringleaders were caught, including a few women. These were promptly executed, without even the semblance of a trial. An incoming coasting vessel was, in the interval, boarded, and quite a number of the passengers were taken off, the authorities having received information beforehand concerning their activities and the role they were to play should the proposed uprising take place. Needless to say, all these prompt measures "put the kybosh on the whole thing," if one may use a vulgarism, and the Dragon Boat Festival came off without any untoward incident.

For a time after that, all seemed safe and quiet, but in the past couple of weeks the Communists once again commenced to show their hand. The authorities, ever on the look-out for these Reds, secured information concerning their meeting-places, and due steps were taken to raid these. Several raids were unproductive of results but at last a number of important agitators were caught while a meeting was going on in an outlying district. The authorities secured the confessions of a couple of these agitators, and the details pointed to the fact that the ramifications of the Communists in Kwangtung were extending far and wide with alarming rapidity. It was found, for example, that there were many confederates aboard coasting vessels in the guise of seamen, whereas many were travelling about, posing as traders, medicine-vendors, etc.

Increased Patrols at Swatow

It being ascertained that the agitators were moving their headquarters to the other side of the harbor, the Swatow authorities augmented the number of patrols there. Within a short time, an important discovery was made. An amah in the employ of Jardine's manager at Swatow was accosted by a police patrol on the night of July 15 while she was on her way to one of the jetties, carrying two heavily-laden baskets. The policeman wanted to know what the baskets contained, but the amah would not permit him to search the contents. She displayed a remarkable knowledge of the rights of extra-territoriality by declaring to the policeman he had no right to search the baskets since they belonged to her foreign employer, and foreigners, she insisted, were beyond the control of the Chinese authorities. The policeman, however, persisted in demanding an inspection of the baskets. At this juncture, a sampan-man belonging to one of the two sampans alongside, both of which were apparently waiting for the amah and the baskets to turn up, mounted the jetty and offered the policeman a "cumshaw" if he would keep his mouth shut. Upon the latter refusing to receive any bribe but insisting upon searching the baskets, the sampan-man produced a pistol and fired a shot at the policeman. He immediately collapsed but, although his condition was very serious, he was able to state the facts to a couple of foreigners who had rushed out from their houses nearby to ascertain the cause of the shooting. The baskets were thereupon searched, the amah and the boatmen, in a hurry to get away, leaving them behind, and they were found to contain pistols, ammunition and a couple of hand-grenades.

A Hubbub at Jardine's

The police eventually wanted to search the premises of Jardine's manager but a warrant had to be first applied for from the British Consul. By the time this was issued, all the servants in the employ of Jardine's manager had made themselves scarce, and until to-day no trace of them is available. It is certain that their confederates have either helped them to get away from the Swatow district or are assisting them in concealing themselves within the city.

When the warrant was at last issued by the British Consul, a search was carried out, and in one of the outhouses the police discovered several cases, concealed under the flooring, containing arms, ammunition and hand-grenades, as well as Communistic literature. These are believed to have been brought into Swatow by members of the crews of Jardine steamers either from Canton or Shanghai, and the authorities in Kwangtung are now determined to arrange for foreign ships being regularly searched. In fact, Chinese steamers have long been subjected to searches but foreign steamers have so far not been affected on account of the privilege of extraterritoriality which they enjoy. The Chinese will not be long to perceive that this is another reason why extraterritoriality should be abolished.

Indian Guards are Futile

The British authorities are said to be much concerned over this incident at Swatow. British ships are supposed to have Indian guards on board for the purpose of keeping track of irregular movement on the part of the native passengers and crews, but here again we have an example of the futility of employing such guards. They have seldom prevented a ship from being pirated, and now we have the spectacle of Communists, presumably members of the crews of the steamers concerned, bringing in arms, ammunition and hand-grenades for the overthrow of law and order, under the very noses of the Indian guardsmen. There will be no justifiable reason now against the Chinese authorities being permitted to search incoming foreign ships.

Not only the British authorities, but Jardine "taipans" at Hongkong are said to be greatly exercised over this Swatow incident, and the opinion is general in South China coast ports that certain ship officers will not hear the last of it for many a day. The next list of transfers of ship officers ought to throw some light upon one phase of the situation, namely, laxity on the part of captains and officers in the matter of tracing the illegal activities of their crews.

The authorities in Kwangtung are now showing an inclination to curb the entry of Russians into the territory. For some time now, there has been an anxiety over the movements of Russians in Canton and Swatow, be they Reds or Whites, but now the authorities of the province are said to be in communication with the Government at Nanking concerning the issuance of passports to Russians. They point out that Soviet agitators are at all times able to produce all kinds of passports other than legitimate ones, ranging from the so-called "Immigrant Passports" issued by the Chinese authorities at Harbin, to Polish, Estonian, Finnish and Latvian passports. In Harbin, where a large number of White Russians hold official positions with the authorities of the so-called Special Area of the Three Eastern Provinces, it is always easy to secure "immigrant" passports—*i.e.* showing that the bearer is a political refugee from Russia—for a consideration. A year or two ago there was quite a scandal over the issuance of such passports but the practice has never been successfully curbed, there being a number of Chinese officials also engaged in this paying game.

As for Latvian, Estonian, Finnish and Polish passports, the Soviet legations in these countries are always able to procure them for Soviet agitators, also from unscrupulous officials.

Russians Persona Non Gratæ

There is a tendency in Swatow to prevent Russians from settling down there, be they of Red or White hue, and it seems certain now that the authorities at Canton will cause those Russians who are unable to produce satisfactory shop guarantees to be deported from the Province. A shop-guarantee, just as its name implies, means that the person under the surveillance of the authorities is vouched for by a responsible shop, necessarily of Chinese registration, and the proprietor of this shop has to answer for the movements of the person vouched for, in every respect. Needless to say, Russians in South China will not find it easy to procure such shop-guarantees, and within the next few weeks there ought to be interesting developments at Canton where there are a number of Russians engaged as cabaret operators, etc.

Reverting now to Communist activities in Kwangtung, it is said there are many Reds in hiding, waiting for an opportunity to sally forth. That the authorities are keenly appreciative of the situation is to be gauged by the precautionary measures now taken. Patrols are often placed around a given district, no one being permitted to get out from or enter it for a time. Searches are then made from house to house for incriminatory evidence. It is not always that the authorities succeed in obtaining results, but these searches have put terror into the hearts of the agitators. The other day, all approaches to the city at Swatow were posted with sentries and all persons attempting to get into or out of the city were held

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Co-Education in Peiping

BY CHU CH NG-CHANG

FOR several thousand years, we have been immersed in our old traditional thoughts, overwhelmed by our philosophy about human life, and chained by our characteristic customs and habits. Among these customs, there is one which has been responsible for the erection of a barrier between man and woman. The man assumes the authority of master. The woman remains in her home as a shadow, as an echo, as an embellishment, or even as a toy for her father or husband to beguile his loneliness. She is immured within the inner chamber which is completely separated from the rest of the house by a closed door of which the father or the husband keeps the key. If a woman is seen in the public street, she is subjected to harsh or even obscene criticism,

Confucius on Obedience

According to a Confucian dictum, "The woman should obey the man: in her youth, she obeys her father and her elder brother. When she marries, she obeys her husband. When her husband is dead, she obeys her son." Obedience is the primary virtue. If she succeeds to be a modest girl, a submissive wife and a kind mother, she has done all her duty, what monstrous heresy to preach.

Since our first revolution in 1911, all walks of life have taken a new course. We have adopted everything foreign. Whether we have laid a sound foundation for scientific civilization, democratic government and social co-operation or not is beyond our discussion. We merely wish to point out that the system of co-education has been practically practiced in almost all the famous universities and colleges, both national and private. Many educators are smiling at the fresh atmosphere of academic life. Many students look optimistic. They know that they will have a good chance to chide with whom they adore best, and that the breach between man and woman will be bridged ever after.

Experiences with Co-education

But facts are facts. Does the outcome of the co-educational system which has been practised for a number of years, satisfy us? Have our thoughts been enlightened? These questions must be faced. I will venture to give a succinct account of my experience in a co-educational college in Peking on which I will endeavor to elucidate what is wrong with us, and show what real co-education should mean.

Many students pursue their studies in the same classroom. They remain more or less taciturn. Sometimes, they screw up their mouth and sit still like loyal disciples worshiping Buddha. Many students want to catch a glimpse of a girl student, but they have no chance in the classroom. If they turn their head without cause or provocation, others will charge them with bad behavior. They are patient, but they lose their self-control and forget their books. Sometimes they bend on the desk as if they pay attention to and take interest in their lessons. Then the latch clicks, the door squeaks on its hinges as it opens, and a lazy student enters late; those who worry about the lack of opportunity quickly cast a stealthy side glance upon the one whom they have wanted to look at. They are like thieves at the dead of night. They are like rats when the cat is away.

If you take a silent peep into the study-room, the dormitory or take a walk in the playground, an indelible impression will stamp on your mind from the hum of many intimate friends who sit around the fire or amble along the corner of the school building. What do they murmur about? their talk runs somewhat like this, "How fares your fortune? Don't lose courage. Go ahead. Shave your face as smooth as possible. You will win at last." And another will continue, "Yesterday, I wrote a letter to Miss Chang. To-day she favors me with a side glance. She has the inclination to talk with me, but at the same time fellow-students passing by us bar our way to speech. I feel annoyed, and I hate those students." And another will say, "Miss Liao has not yet answered my letter. I feel very lonely. I love her so much that I nearly forget my meals, and feed on the expectation of her letter."

The Trysting Retreat

Sometimes they appoint a certain time to go to the park and seek a secluded retreat to carry on their stories. As soon as sthey separate from each other, they write what are called "Love letters," and they write secretly lest they should be caught in the act by their fellow-students.

Once a man graduated from a middle school in Kiangsi and was permitted to go to Peiping to continue his learning. There he was influenced by his fellow-students in beauty hunting. He was delighted with the prospect and the actual privilege of studying in a co-educational institution. On the day following his entrance into college, he had the courage to write a letter to a girl student something like this, "I love you so dearly. I am very glad to request you to take a walk in the public garden. To remain in your home will affect your health. I can devote my leisure hours to teach you how to write a good English essay. I shall consider it a favor if you will tell me how I best can help you." How absurd it is! None but a fool would thus ask the hand of a girl who has not even spoken one word to him and does not know what his surname is!

In mentioning this, I don't mean that they should not do this. Every one knows that a happy marriage is the cornerstone of blissful life. But how can we have a happy marriage? It seems to me that there is no royal road for the parties concerned except to embrace the chance to know each other before the betrothal. But I consider co-education means something more than a satisfying marriage.

Why Friendship is Necessary

Half of the human race are women. Surely they are members of the human society. A womans duty is not accomplished, merely by remaining a modest girl, a beautiful wife and a kind mother. Narrowness is gone by. Co-operation for the greatest good of the greatest number becomes the mainstay of this battling world. Every one must offer one's share to serve the mass. But how can they serve the mass, if they have no experience of the opposite sex. That is why we cultivate friendship between men and women in the college. To devise any means to make friends is for the purpose to lay a foundation of appreciation, sympathy and co-operation. It is well said that if man and woman are to understand each other's nature, and to become capable of genuine comradeship, the foundation must be laid in youth.

The twentieth century is enveloped in the mantle of democracy. So the relation between man and woman is getting closer, and the individual sphere of freedom is being constantly enlarged. Every member of society must make an effort to improve it, since every member is an active partner with vital interests in the whole concern. We have no different rank between us. We are fishermen in the same boat.

Instead of every man sweeping the snow and dust the roof of his own house, we have an organized municipality to attend to the affairs of public sanitation. We have a water supply instead of a well in our own garden for our own use. We have official scavengers and public hospitals.

The Breach Between Men and Women

Although we adopt everthing foreign, yet the earlier communism with the sentiment and modes of action which it produced, still remains in every one's heart long after the new system has come into being. We only bring boys and girls together, not yet their souls. There is still a striking breach between man and woman.

The girls deserve no praise except that they study more diligently and attend the class more regularly than the boy students. Many have shorn their locks and wear close-fitting clothes designed to show their elegance or vulgarity. They compete for the favor of the boys whom they adore best and for that purpose they exert fascination through scent and color, dance and song. How powerfully appearance attracts us. Only throw off your stylish clothes and your winning manner is good for nothing. How can they escape the subjection to man, if their thoughts remain the same as their old aunt's. How can they learn the inexpediency of emulating their old aunt if they lack what is called friendship. The lack of friendship fosters an unnatural divergence of aims, and ideals, and consequently lack of sympathy, understanding, and the spirit of working together.

In order to live a humanly perfect life, all healthy men and women should unite as one body to work for the common welfare of society. Only by this means we can realize our new life and at an early date reach our kingdom of happiness, enjoyment and freedom. But we cannot succeed in a short time. We may hope to succeed sometime in the future, if we can do away with the traditional mannerisms and free ourselves from the shackles of old thought and shake off the perpetual langor. If not this, then never.

Judging from the outcome of co-education, we know that our thoughts have not become much enlightened. The universities and colleges, where co-education has been practised should not be merely training centres for the ideal husband and wife. They must be more than that. They should cultivate good members for society, and foster friendship and citizenship of which China had not dreamed during several thousand years.

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up and made to account for their movements. Several arrests were effected following this.

The peaceful members of the community are now loath to go abroad after dusk for fear of being mixed up with the unpleasant incidents. The wives are the only ones who are deriving much satisfaction from this state of affairs for their husbands have a tendency to stick at home these nights, instead of whiling away their hours at sing-song houses or opium and gambling dens which, by the way, Canton and Swatow abound with.

Swatow, July 15.

Are Railways Necessary for China?

BY HARRY PAXTON HOWARD

"SHALL we follow the old path?" asked Dr. Sun Yat-sen in his "International Development of China?" "This old path resembles the sea route of Columbus' first trip to America. He set out from Europe by a southwesterly direction through the Canary Islands to San Salvador, in the Bahama Group. But nowadays navigators take a different direction to America and find that the destination can be reached by a distance many times shorter. The path of western civilization was an unknown one and those who went before groped in the dark as Columbus did on his first voyage to America. As a late comer, China can greatly profit in covering the space by following the direction already charted by western pioneers. Thus we can foresee that the final goal of the westward-ho in the Atlantic is not India but the New World. So is the case in the economic ocean."

These remarks, applied to the economic system in general by Dr. Sun, apply with particular point today to the question of communications in China. Ten years ago the railways of the world seemed established on a basis which made them an absolute necessity for modern economic development and modern life. It seemed logical then to make plans for a system of tens of thousands of miles of railways for China. Motor transport seemed of slight consequence, and air communication was still a thing of the future, as a practical commercial thing. Steam locomotives and rail transport seemed almost the basis of things.

Railways on Decline

But indications are that the steam locomotive and the railway are on the decline. In America, where the great distances give railroads special advantages over other forms of communication and transport, the roads are finding it more and more difficult to make a profit. In the past seven years they have made but slightly over three per cent profit per year. One railway after another has gone into liquidation, and more and more the existing lines are themselves taking up autobus and motortruck transport, and utilizing oil-electric and gas-electric locomotives in place of the far more expensive steam power. While industry in the United States continues to expand and the population to increase, the building of railways has slowed down practically to a standstill, and the new question is as to how many thousand miles of track will have to be scrapped. A certain railway president recently said 30,000 miles,—probably a very modest estimate. And so far the principal competition has been from autobuses and motortrucks, air transport having not yet reached the size of a serious competitor, though growing steadily and rapidly.

What the railways are depending on more and more at the present time for revenue is long-distance travel and "luxury" travel. More and more splendid accommodation is being furnished by the big American railways, and more and more they depend upon the long-distance jumps—a thousand miles and over—for survival, both with regard to passenger and freight traffic. It is the great increase in long-distance travelling throughout America that permits the railways—most of them—to still show a little surplus annually.

The rapid growth of the autobus in the past ten years is the most striking feature of communications in America. The total autobus line mileage of the U. S. A. today is some 270,000 miles, as compared with 250,000 miles of railway, much of which latter is being abandoned. The point of the matter is simply that motor transport is not only much cheaper for passenger traffic, but is cheaper for freight shipments up to a thousand miles, this latter being due largely to the cost of handling and re-handling of rail shipments.

The Problem for China

In trying to establish better communications throughout China, attention should be given not only to the present but to the future. Certainly, with the desperate situation existing at present, everything possible must be done with the present equipment. The existing rail lines must be brought into as good shape as possible, and maintained as well as possible at the highest efficiency. Even here, however, care should be taken not to purchase rolling stock which is already recognized in the West as uneconomical. According to statements of railroad officials at the annual convention of the American Railway Association last month, the cost of operating gas-electric locomotives is about 67 per cent of the cost of steam service. Oil-electric rail are also being put into operation by lines such as the Pennsylvania. And in making purchases for China's railways it is important that the more economical and efficient equipment be purchased, not such as is becoming obsolete.

So much for the present—the putting of the existing lines into running order. But as for further planning, there are certain conditions in China which indicate that here, even more than in America, motor transport has tremendous advantages over the railways. First of all is the question of initial cost. This is much higher here than in America. At the same time, owing to the low cost of labor, the building of highways in China is immediately practicable. And wherever a highway is built as they are already being built, autobuses at once spring out of the earth and get busy. Frequently they are only ancient vehicles of the vintage that made Ford a world figure, but they are cheaper than second-class railway passage, more comfortable than third-class, and usually more convenient than either in the way of proximity to starting-point or destination. Not to mention the intense appeal in their Oriental-irregularity, —the freedom from the binding sense of obligation—particularly irritating to the Chinese—involved with a train that leaves at such exasperatingly definite times.

That China's railways can be immensely profitable when brought into decent condition there is no doubt. It must be remembered, however, that much of this is due to lack of competition from other long-distance transportation methods. In any case, road-building involves no such capital outlay as railway-building, and the tremendous problem of what to do with disbanded soldiers finds here a solution.

And it must be understood that this building of highways is not only a makeshift, not merely something which is a general necessity for China and which the soldiers may well be employed at. The building of highways gives China the opportunity for a real development of internal transport. When a road is built some men start a bus service—men who could never dream of amassing the hundreds of thousands required for railways. And gradually there develops, naturally and freely, a network of motor vehicles throughout the country, wherever there are highways they can travel on.

Waterways and Airways

China, of course, has other means of communication. There are the waterways, frequently neglected but of tremendous importance. For certain kinds of freight, where the time element is of little count, this is still a valuable means, even in modern America, where the little canal-boats still hold their own against railroad, motor-truck, and airplane alike. The maintenance, and in some places repair or reconstruction, of China's waterways, resembles road-building in requiring more labor, of which China has an excess than capital, which we all know is scarce.

And at the other extreme there are the airways. Air communication is still a thing of the future for China, but it is air transport which is gradually taking away the last refuge of the railways in the West: their appeal for speedy long-distance travel. And as to expense, ten airplanes can be purchased today for the cost of one semi-obsolete steam locomotive.

But first of all the highways. Give the people highways, and see how quickly they will take care of transport problems for themselves, without interest to foreign bankers, without graft, without labor disputes, without bureaucracy and red tape, without mortgaging the country and its revenues for decades to come.

Italy Supplies Much Tool Steel, But Germans Handle It

Turn to page 224 of the Import statistics for 1926 issued by the Chinese Maritime Customs and you will find under the heading "Steel, Tool and Spring" among other statistics the following:

	1924	1925	1926
Italy	Tls. 140,900	Tls. 210,508	Tls. 214,128
Total	Tls. 587,142	Tls. 769,601	Tls. 1,042,841.

Seeing that the Italian share of this growing and important line of business is a very considerable one, details were asked concerning same by *The Review* from the principal Italian firms in Shanghai, only to find that they knew nothing about it. As a matter of fact this business is practically all handled by German firms. It would appear that some of the Italian firms who concentrate so much attention on macaroni, tomato sauce and red wine, are missing an opportunity in an important and growing industry.

Civil Administration Conference to be Held in Nanking

A National Civil Administration Conference is being planned to be held at Nanking in the near future under the auspices of the Ministry of the Interior. Among the subjects to be discussed are: Determination of a budget for the districts and municipalities as well as for public sanitation: improvement of the living conditions of the people; conservancy and improvement of waterways and others of a like nature.

Inducing China to Change Her Food Habits

BY GEO. W. MISSEMER

WHETHER the Chinese people can be induced to change their centuries' old food habits is a problem that deeply concerns C. C. Coldren, vice-president in charge of sales for the Quaker Oats Company and W. H. Daub, Far Eastern sales manager for the same concern, both of whom are now in Shanghai making an investigation.

The Chinese people are generally credited with being the most conservative of peoples when it comes to food and dress and many a foreign manufacturer has given up the problem in despair after spending large sums of good money in an attempt to introduce some new necessity or delicacy to the Chinese appetite. But for every failure, there is often a success as has been proved by the producers of California dried raisins who entered this market a few years ago with an entirely new product and by the use of intelligent methods of publicity and marketing have been able to develop an excellent market for their product.

This is what the Quaker Oats people now hope to accomplish.

Chinese Consumption of American Foods is Growing

"Yes, the statistics show that there has been an increase of the export of rolled oats and other food products from the United States to China in recent years," said Mr. Coldren. "But the increase is mostly an indication of what the buiness may develop into in years to come rather than as demonstrating any great importance at the present time. The export to China of rolled oats for example, rose from about $40,000 in 1924 to more than $184,000 in 1926. But when one considers that more than six million dollars worth of rolled oats are exported from the Untted States in a year, the China market has so far not assumed any great importance. We have great hopes for it, however. It has some distance to go yet until it approaches the export to the Netherlands, for example, to which the export is more than a million dollars annually. Rotterdam is the natural port of entry for the German Rhine district and that is where most of the rolled oats exported from America eventually gets to."

"It has only been quite recently," continued Mr. Coldren, "that American food manufacturers have come to realize that their field in China lies not among the foreigners in China, but among the Chinese. We have discontinued almost entirely advertisements in papers reaching foreigners and confine our advertising nearly entirely to Chinese newspapers. We are trying to teach the Chinese public, and are making fair progress among the better class, by means of demonstrations and lectures, and also by actual cooked samples before such representative groups as we can bring together, that American food products are conducive to health and vigor. It is an expensive program, and at times disheartening, but progress is being made."

Flour for China from U. S. and Canada

In the discussion that followed it was brought out that rolled oats is made from No. 2 white oats. There are also black and red oats. Theoretically there is such a thing as No. 1 white, but not sufficient is grown to adopt it as a source of steady supply. Rolled oats for the China market is mostly produced in Iowa, whence it is shipped, not as one might suppose, *via* the Pacific coast, but east to New York and then out here by way of the Suez canal. Despite all that has been heard of the Mississippi barge service, said route is practically not used for export products, even when the factory is right alongside the Mississippi.

The changing taste in the Chinese appetite is best illustrated by the increasing consumption of flour, this being largely due to the increasing cost of rice. Canada and America both compete keenly in the supply of wheat and flour to the Chinese market. The Chinese are eating more and more bread, but the greater part of the increased flour consumption is accounted for by the Chinese eating more of their old stand-bys, noodles and boiled biscuits.

One of the anomalies of the flour market in China has been in recent years that great quantities of flour have been imported into Manchuria. This, however, it would appear will soon be a thing of the past, as this year Manchuria is producing the greatest wheat crop in history, and more land is being broken up for wheat production. Much flour from Shanghai has been exported to North China in recent years, a great deal of it from wheat imported into Shanghai from the United States and Canada, but the indications are that there will be less of this traffic in future as the mills in North China will eventually draw sufficient wheat supplies from their own immediate neighborhood and from Manchuria. Most of the flour and wheat coming out here comes from the west coast of Canada and America, but a notable exception was about a year ago when an 8,000 ton lot of flour came out to Hongkong from Montreal.

Ministers Soong and Kung Laud American Action

T. V. Soong, Nationalist Minister of Finance and H. H. Kung, Minister of Commerce and Labor returned to Shanghai on July 31 after considerable time spent in Peiping where they conferred with members of the Diplomatic Corps and also participated in important conferences with Generals Yen Hsi-shan, Feng Yu-hsiang, Bei Tsung-chi and other political and military leaders on the questions of unification, troop disbandment and the Manchurian question. Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of the Generalissimo of the Nationalist military forces, also returned to Shanghai at the same time. General Chiang Kai-shek who was also in Peiping had intended to return with them but later decided to return by rail and reached Nanking a few days ago. Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Commerce and Labor, became seriously ill of appendicitis while in Peiping and was operated on at the Peking Union Medical College Hospital. He has however, practically recovered and hopes to resume his duties shortly. T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, immediately went to his office in the Central Bank Building on the Bund to attend to pressing business matters and departed for Nanking on August 1 in order to attend the preliminary session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang which opens in Nanking today. Neither Mr. Soong nor Mr. Kung would make public statements on the new Sino-American Treaty or the prospects of a similar treaty with Great Britain, but both were obviously gratified with the action taken by the American Government in making a treaty granting China tariff autonomy on Jan. 1 of next year. The new Sino-American Treaty was signed by T. V. Soong, acting on behalf of telegraphic instructions from Dr. C. T. Wang, Nationalist Minister of Foreign Affairs at Nanking.

According to both Messrs. Kung and Soong, the American action in agreeing to Tariff autonomy for beginning of next year has been favorably received by the Chinese people as well as officials of the Government who interpret it as the beginning of a general move in the direction of new treaties on the part of all of the Powers. Both stated that they did not wish to make a public statement on the subject since this was the function of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, but it was learned that Chinese officialdom generally consider the American action important because it reduces the question of tariff autonomy to a concrete definite proposition whereas previously it was more or less indefinite, all of the Powers stating their willingness to grant tariff autonomy but never being willing to set a definite date for negotiations. The American action thus provides something concrete for the Nationalist Government to work on and according to general belief the other Powers, particularly Great Britain, are likely to take similar action shortly. It is also believed in certain quarters that the American action, which is generally interpreted as a form of recognition of the Nationalist Government, will have the effect of strengthening the Nationalist Government in its plans for troop disbandment and reconstruction and financial reorganization which subjects are expected to constitute the chief subjects of discussion at the Fifth Plenary Conference of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang.

The Chinese Question in the Philippines

Charging Chinese merchants in the Philippine Islands as a class, with helping in the violation of the Chinese immigration laws through alleged "crooked" manipulations involving the wholesale importation of coolies to be employed as laborer-in Chinese shops, Representative Teodulfo Suner, of Capiz, recently introduced a bill in the Philippine house of represents atives, seeking to regulate the entry of Chinese into the Islands, including children born in China to parents who had acquired the right to enter the Islands. In another bill Representative Suner proposes to increase the registration fee for Chinese landing in the Philippines from one peso to ten pesos,

Lieut. C. C. Brown Transferred to Peking

Lieut. C. C. Brown, U. S. Marine Intelligence Officer in Shanghai, has been transferred to the American Legation at Peking where he has been appointed language officer and will devote the next three years to study of the Chinese language and investigation of conditions in China. Lieut. and Mrs. Brown will sail from Shanghai for *Tientsin* on August 6, stopping enroute at Tsingtao. Lieut. Brown came to Shanghai last year with the American Marine forces and has made a large number of friends here among both Chinese and foreigners.

Eat Your Way To Health

Scientific tests have proven and the experience of thousands has demonstrated that a daily diet of raisins will conserve and restore your health. They are easily digested and contain all the essential elements of food needed by the human body. **Eat them daily and—demand the Sun-Maid brand.** . . . . . .

Sun-Maid Raisin Growers Association,

3 Canton Road, - - - - Shanghai.

45-407

The Germans In China

BY WILBUR BURTON

Few persons are aware of the fact that when, in the revolutionary movements of China, the foreigners had to flee the Germans stayed. This article from Plain Talk, (N. Y.) tells why. There is a lesson in it for the British, Americans, Japanese, French. The writer is on the staff of the Associated Press. He represented various publications in China during the recent troublesome times. He was arrested in Peking as a Nationalist propagandist and held for a week. His incarceration received much publicity in the United States at the time.

DURING the last few years of headlines on China, there has been much about all the major nationalities of foreigners residing and doing business in the country with the exception of the Germans.

"British women flee"—"Americans in danger"—"Anti-Japanese riots in Manchuria"—"French priests captured by bandits"—"Russian intrigue"—"Bolsheviks slain by Chinese", etc. But the Germans are rarely mentioned.

In numbers, of course, the Germans are not as great as the Japanese, British or Americans. There are, however, about 3,000 Germans living in China today, which is in excess of either the French or Soviet citizens in China proper. There are very few Soviet citizens, in fact, in China proper although there are several hundred in Manchuria, north of the Great wall.

In population the Germans are fourth among foreign nations but in trade they rank below the British, the Japanese, the Americans and the French. German trade is considerably above that of Soviet Russia. Its exact position cannot be determined until statistics for 1927 are compiled, for Germany has won much of the trade in the Yangtze Valley that was lost by the British, Japanese and Americans during the recent revolution.

During the first four months of 1927 the western world heard much of this Nationalist Revolution in the Yangtze Valley. The British Concession in Hankow was seized and kept; British, American and French women and children evacuated the town. Property of these nationalities, as well as that of the Japanese, was destroyed in Nanking during the riots of March 24. So far as these nationalities were concerned, business virtually ceased all the way up the Yangtze from Nanking to Ichang and trade was seriously curtailed.

German Property Not Molested

At the same time, however, the Germans carried on. In all the centers where the revolution raged, German property was not molested and German residents were not harmed. There were 250 Germans, including women and children, residing in Hankow after all British women and all American women (excepting Mrs. Rayna Prohme, the brilliant propagandist of the Nationalists who recently died in Moscow) had evacuated. This was the normal German population of the city and German families actually moved to Hankow during the turmoil.

German firms in Hankow continued to operate when all other foreign firms had suspended for short or long periods of time. The Germans remained when the Soviet Russians, including Borodin and his subordinates, were forced to depart because of political changes in the ranks of the Nationalists. During April the Soviet Russians, including the embassy staff, were ousted from Peking, but the Germans remained. No Germans, in fact, evacuated any part of China during that revolution; they were able to adapt themselves to both the revolutionary Nationalists and the reactionary henchmen of Chang Tso-lin. When Soviet officials were finally ousted from South China the Germans took over their consular affairs.

The Germans, like the Soviet Russians, do not have any concessions, extraterritorial rights, gunboats, marines or soldiers in China. They have to depend solely upon Chinese protection and, when they get in trouble, they are arrested by the Chinese police and tried and sentenced in Chinese courts. But despite gunboats, marines, soldiers and treaty rights, the British, Japanese, Americans and French evacuated several cities in the Yangtze Valley during the revolution while the Germans remained. For a time the Germans were virtually the only foreigners living in such outports as Ichang and Changsha, the latter city being in Hunan Province where the revolution was "reddest".

Only one German was injured throughout the revolution. During the Hankow riots of January 3, 1927 (which resulted in seizure of the British Concession), a German was the victim of a mob which mistook him for a Britisher. The Nationalist Government paid his hospital bills and promptly compensated him without argument. No compensation was voluntarily offered for the British, Americans, Japanese and French who were killed or injured in the Nanking riots.

Ordinarily, few ships other than those flying the British and Japanese flags ply the Yangtze River between Shanghai and Hankow. During March, April and May, 1927, Japanese service completely suspended for one and two weeks at a time and British service was considerably curtailed; all ships that did sail were accompanied by naval convoys. The British ships were fired upon frequently, there being at that time continuous fighting across the Yangtze, in consequence of which the British would not accept women passengers.

German ships of the Hamburg-American Line, however, established regular service during this period, carrying passengers, both men and women, and loading freight in Hankow for Hamburg. Virtually all women who went to Hankow from Shanghai had to use these German ships. Anna Louise Strong was a passenger on one of them after vainly trying to induce the British to carry her.

German Ships Not Fired on

Not one of these ships was ever fired upon by any of the various warring factions, although their sole protection was four large, white Chinese characters on the port and starboard sides of each ship which translated: "German Trading Ship"

In brief, the Germans were the only foreigners in China who were not seriously affected by the revolution. In individual instances, of course, their business declined because of the abnormal conditions but on the whole they gained much that other foreigners lost. Furthermore, they flourished throughout China, in Peking as well as in Hankow. On the other hand, the Soviet Russians lost prestige in both Peking and Nationalist China, their consulates being closed in Hankow, Shanghai and Canton.

The unique position the Germans occupy in China is not the result of accident. In the first place, the Germans are the only genuinely neutral foreigners in all China, excepting some of lesser nationalities who are not pertinent to this discussion. The British, French, Americans, Japanese and Soviet Russians are forever seeking to grind axes in Chinese politics and the British, French, Americans and Japanese still cling to their "unequal treaties" and "rights" with all the tenacity afforded by gunboats, marines and soldiers. Citizens of the four aforementioned major nationalities were almost uniformly opposed to the Hankow Nationalists and the Soviet Russians openly aided and supported the left wing of these Nationalists.

Individual Germans have varying preferences among the political parties prevailing in China but the German Government has maintained strict neutrality. Arms, for example, are sold impartially to all who want to buy them. Since this article was written, the German Government has enacted a law against the sale of any arms in China.

Why Chinese Like the Germans

There are also sound historical reasons why the Chinese like the Germans. Prior to the world war the Germany of Kaiser Wilhelm used the "mailed fist" in China as ruthlessly as did the British—but with an important difference. The Germans who came to China did not assume the race superiority that invariably characterizes the British. Individual Germans treated individual Chinese on a basis of complete equality; the British bar the Chinese from the parks of their concessions and will not admit them to British clubs even as guests. (Within the past two months, as the result of much agitation, the British, who dominate Shanghai, have finally opened the municipal parks of the Shanghai Settlement to the Chinese.)

The Germans, before the war, had begun to abandon the "compradore" system of trade; they began to deal direct with their Chinese customers. A compradore—one adorns every British firm—is a Chinese go-between of the British merchant and his Chinese customers. In the last analysis, the "compradore" system is an expression of the British race superiority complex that is extremely unpopular with the Chinese. Chinese patriots call these compradores "running dogs of imperialism."

The German traders of the pre-war days familiarized themselves thoroughly with the language and customs of China. To a certain extent they "went native" and their trade was increasing by leaps and bounds when the war started. The Germans seriously threatened British trade in China prior to 1914, a fact that may have had considerable bearing on the war's beginning.

China finally entered the war on the side of the Allies, not because of any especial animosity toward Germany that she didn't have toward all the "treaty powers", but because she wanted to get back the German leased port of Tsingtao. After the Allied victory England instigated China into brutal deportation of all German residents in the hope of forever destroying Germany's China trade. This deportation was carried out largely by the British. The Chinese, in fact, hid many Germans to prevent their deportation. The German

"unequal treaties" ended with the war and the Germans were the first white men of consequence to find themselves placed on a basis of equality with the Chinese.

German trade did not begin to revive until about five years after the war, but their business had been increasing yearly ever since. Neither the Chinese nor the Germans have forgotten the British part in the Teutonic deportation; many Chinese chuckled over this lesson when British women and children evacuated Hankow a year ago last January. These British women, accompanied by some men, arrived in Shanghai from Hankow with only what they were wearing. On the evening of that day I had dinner with a German trader. He was somewhat in his cups. . . .

"I'm celebrating the British evacuation," he said.

In view of the fact that the refugees were mostly women, I could hardly regard this speech as altogether chivalrous, and I probably gave evidence of this feeling in my expression.

"Well, you don't expect me to have any sympathy for them, do you?" said my friend. "I haven't forgotten how the British, eight years ago, herded my wife and myself along with others on the race course and marched us to a ship with bayonets at our backs. I am in China again and doing better without extraterritoriality than I ever did with it. The British will lose their rights soon and I want to see if they can adapt themselves to new conditions. I doubt it, for they are die-hards."

Captain Erich von Salzmann

The outstanding spokesman of the Germans in China is Captain Erich von Salzmann. Prior to the German Republic he was Captain Baron Erich von Salzmann. Captain von Salsmann is the German correspondent in China, representing all the great German newspapers, and one of the most admirable men it has ever been my pleasure to meet. He came to Peking in 1900 as a cavalry captain in the German troops who assisted in relieving the legations, and he has remained in China ever since except during the World War, when he served his country on the battlefields of France.

He belongs to that type of German aristocrat about whom Frederick the Great said: "They cannot be bought and they will not lie". They are hard to convince but their intellectual honesty is not surpassed by any other class in the world.

Obviously, radicalism is alien to Captain Von Salzmann's make-up, but no journalist in China wrote of the recent revolution more fairly or sympathetically than did this ex-baron.

I accompanied him to the ship upon which he went to Hankow in April. He was hard to convince.

"The revolution was born in Wuhan," he said, referring to the outbreak of the 1911 revolution in Hankow, "and I am going up to see it die there." Chiang Kai-shek had just then split from Hankow.

I had tiffin with the captain upon his return some weeks later.

"The revolution is on," he said. "It is the greatest event in the world since the French Revolution. The leaders of the revolution could not stop it if they wished. Its seeds are sown too deep in the hearts of the people. It may slumber for a while but it will not die. Wuhan may fall but the revolution will go on."

The captain also emphasized that the Germans were fully satisfied with their equality with the Chinese and that they had no other interest in China but trade. He was optimistic about the eventual success of the revolution and the birth of a new, stable, peaceful China.

The captain had some experiences in Hankow that would enliven a modern Arabian Nights. Rickshaw coolies in those days did not show foreigners any great amount of courtesy. Excessive overcharging was their favorite outdoor sport and they could usually collect a crowd of street coolies to assist them.

But the rickshaw pullers did not overcharge Captain Von Salzmann: He appealed direct to the street coolies in fluent vernacular: "I am a German. I am an equal of the Chinese, not an imperialist. Why should I be cheated?"

The street coolies decided in favor of the captain and forced the rickshaw puller to accept the customary fare a Chinese would pay. The captain was very proud of his success as a "mob" orator—and justly so.

A German ex-baron proudly winning victories in a court of coolies is perhaps the finest example of German genius that could be cited—and it is this spirit of the new Germany in the new China that will probably give the Republic of the Rhine more prestige and more trade than the Empire of the Kaiser ever obtained with gunboats and "unequal treaties."

Armed Peace in Manchuria

(From the New York Times, June 19)

It will not do to mistake the significance of the interview with Mr. Matsuoka, Vice President of the South Manchurian Railway about Japan's policy in Manchuria. While stressing Japan's desire for peace in Manchuria, he made it plain that, if necessary, Japanese troops would fight to keep the Nationalists from carrying on the military operations in Manchuria. If they could agree with the Mukdenites peacefully, there would be no objection. But there must be peace in Manchuria at any cost. "Call it a protectorate, if you will," he said, of Japan's relation to Manchuria, and added that Manchuria is in reality Japan's first line of defense.

Mr. Matsuoka speaks not as might a private citizen of Japan who believes in Japanese political expansion on the Asiatic mainland, but as a representative of the South Manchurian Railway, which, while not an official Japanese agency, is for all practical purposes the channel of Japanese control of Manchuria. For many years in the Japanese Foreign Office, and named to the post of director of the South Manchurian Railway because of his exceptionally thorough knowledge of Manchurian affairs, he is the recognized spokesman of Japanese interests in Manchuria. What he has to say, therefore, may be accepted as the words of one having authority.

On analysis, Mr. Matsuoka's statement is found to be exceptional for its candor. In re-emphasizing the officially declared policy of the Japanese Government to permit no fighting in Manchuria, he makes it plain that Japan will go the limit to carry it out. Japanese troops will, if necessary, be massed at the border of Manchuria and China, and if the Chinese forces can be halted only by fighting, the Japanese will not shrink from using force. All of this, it is true, was implied in the official warning sent to the Chinese Nationalist Government by Japan a month ago. But in black and white it brings out strikingly the danger of the situation.

It is one thing for Japan to send troops to Shantung cities to protect Japanese local interests, but another to mass her troops at the border of China's three Manchurian provinces and say to the Chinese, "You shall not pass into this territory." It is comparatively simple for Japan to occupy the capital of Shantung Province during a temporary emergency. But to establish a protectorate over Manchuria which may be of a permanent nature is something very different. Both are violations of China's sovereignty. The second, however, is very like dismemberment of China.

Fortunately, the Chinese Nationalists have wise counselors of their own. They must realize that there is little to be gained by forcing the issue at the present juncture. Peaceful negotiations may well bring the Mukdenites into the Nationalist camp. So far as concerns world opinion, it must be clear to the Nationalists that if Japan were to attempt to detach Manchuria from China she would alienate the Powers. As this fact must also be known to the Japanese, the presumption is that they will be sagacious enough to do nothing which will bring upon them the criticism of other nations together with the deep enmity of the Chinese. There must be peace in Manchuria—this is to the interest of all the Powers. But there can be peace without a protectorate and order without fighting.

Better Facilities for Chinese Entering the United States

Arrangements have been made so that Chinese arriving in New York from foreign countries will be admitted by the regular immigration officials in the same manner as nationals of other countries, without the intervention of special Chinese inspectors. In the event that any question as to admissibility arises the examining official will send for an officer especially experienced in passing upon the documents of Chinese applicants for admission in order that the passenger may receive further consideration before being referred for final examination, as are nationals of other countries in similar instances, to the authorities at Ellis island. Arrangements are also being made so that Chinese entering at other ports than New York, particularly those on the Pacific coast, may be accorded as prompt attention in the matter of their application for admission to the United States as the nationals of other countries.

Highway Construction in Kwangtung

The Kwangtung Highway Construction Bureau has recently issued a report on the progress of road construction in that province. The total length of all the lines to be built and under construction is 2,418 miles. The cost of construction is about fifteen thousand dollars per mile, so that the total cost will be approximately thirty-seven million dollars. In the eastern section, eighty miles have been built; in the southern section, 267 miles. The length of the completed highways in the whole province is 1,646 miles. The roads under construction at present are mostly branch district highways.

What the Chinese and Japanese Editors Think of the Kellogg Note

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

Commenting editorially, the *Sin Wan Pao*, one of the leading Chinese newspapers in Shanghai, states:

"Secretary Kellogg has expressed on behalf of the American Government its willingness to revise the commerical treaty with China in an official Note to the Nationalist Government, and has appointed the American Minister to China as delegate for negotiations with our Government for the new treaty. This expression on the part of the United States at this time, when the Government is proceeding to cancel the 'unequal treaties,' is worthy of our highest appreciation and serves to assure us of their real friendship for China.

"In taking this step, the U. S. Government does not only assure us of its true friendship for us but also upholds international righteousness. China has been bounded by illegal obligations and restrictions by the world, and aggressive nations have been used to obtaining from China privileges which they have not been able to enjoy elsewhere, and have taken the wrong for the right.

America Stands for Justice

"Whenever there is an outcry by our people for righteousness this demand has been condemned by aggressive nations as illegal, as if he who wants freedom from external oppression and restrictions is wrong. The American Government's Note to China specifically point out our difficulties with these restrictions and recognizes that these restrictions should be removed. This proves that the United States is really able to stand for justice.

A Critical View

The *Central China Daily News*, the official Nationalist Party organ in Shanghai analyzed Secretary Kellogg's Note in a much more critical manner than the other newspapers.

This journal points out that some people feel that the note mentions specifically only tariff revision, while questions such as extraterritoriality, the stationing of troops on Chinese soil and the presence of warships on China's inland waterways have been overlooked and will not be negotiated until the question of tariff autonomy has been settled.

It is true, states this journal that tariff autonomy is very important to China's free development, but all other points should not be neglected. This is expressed in the American Note which states.

"The Government and people of the United States have sympathy with the desire of the Chinese people to develop a sound national life of their own and to realize their aspirations for a sovereignty so far as possible unrestricted by obligations of an exceptional character, which indicated that the United States is willing to negotiate all the unequal points in the revision of the commercial treaty.

Extrality Not Mentioned

"Mr. Kellogg's note mentioned twice the protection of American lives and property in China and equal treatment of American residents in China as given to other nationals which may mean that since other nations still have extraterritorial rights and other privileges in China the same will be held by the United States until others surrender them, but that interpretation of the American Note would be widely contrary to the tone of the note which is mutual respect and equal privilege. We feel sure that the United States will be willing to give up all the inequalities in the revision of treaties with China.

"The present act of the American Government has been regarded as in accordance with the traditional American friendship for China, but many people thought for some time that the United States Government talks good but refrains from doing good on the excuse of disturbed conditions in China and that there has not been a united government in this country. Now that the Nationalist northern expedition has come to an end, it is certainly a clever action of the United States Government and a very wise step taken in offering voluntarily to negotiate a new treaty with China to remove the doubts in the public minds.

"This act on the part of Mr. Kellogg is of far greater value than President Wilson's promotion of the League of Nations after the European War, Mr. Hughes' calling of the Washington Arms Limitation Conference and Mr. Kellogg's suggestion of the international peace pact. By this, the friendly relations between the people of China and the United States will be greatly strengthened.

(*Continued on page 331, Col. 1*)

JAPANESE PRESS OPINION

According to a *Toho* (Japanese) dispatch from Tokyo of July 28, the consensus of newspaper opinion in Japan regarding America's expressed desire to revise the treaties with China, is that "it is a play that can be staged by any other Power when that Power is in the same position as America. The single-handed treaty concluded with China by the United States means her ignoring the decisions at the Washington Conference, thus freely destroying cooperation with the other Powers. It is apparantly an effort on the part of America to gain a superiority over the other Power's relations with China."

Japanese Government officials are of the opinion, according to *Toho*, that "the act of the United States is nothing but her traditional diplomatic policy, and it is neither necessary to be looked at with special attention, nor is Japan required to follow in the footsteps of America. As for Japan, she is to stand on her own independent position and follow her old policy towards China. Japan is in no way likely to comply with China's request for treaty revision so long as the Nationalist government does not change its present attitude and withdraw such a proposal as the abolition of the existing treaty with Japan."

"America Tries to Make a Scoop"

The Osaka *Mainichi*, according to *Reuter*, congratulates America for her "quick work" but says that Japan need not change her course. "It isn't sentimentality but rationalism that must guide Japan's policy. It isn't the attitude of the American Government but that of the Chinese Nationalists themselves that will decide Japan's move."

The *Mainichi* also asserts that Japan would go a long way to give China material support and benefit if only the Nationalists would go about matters in the right way.

Turning to America, the *Mainichi* says that Japan has nothing to say concerning America's expression of friendship toward China, but the paper points out that it is not like a great nation to try to make a scoop for herself when international cooperation is needed in and for China.

The paper tells the Japanese Government there are ways, besides an outward show of strength, in attaining desired ends and advises it to study Chinese psychology and its aspirations.

The Voice of the Opposition

The Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* while expressing gratification at the fact that the Minseito (Opposition party) has taken up a definite stand regarding its attitude towards China, namely, to support the Government in opposing the abrogation of the Sino-Japanese Treaty while censuring the Government's handling of the Chinese situation generally, the paper emphasizes that Dr. C. T. Wang's action has made it extremely difficult for Japanese Liberals to sympathize with Nationalist diplomacy.

Other Japanese papers express regret that opinions in influential circles are so divided regarding the best policy to adopt towards China and urge that efforts be made to form a united front.

"The Ugly Reality Versus Beautiful Phantasm"

Commenting on the communication addressed by the American Government to the Nationalist Government the Tokyo *Jiji* mentions that the Note merely deals with the question of China's customs autonomy, no reference being made therein to the abolition of extraterritorial rights (which is China's long-cherished desire), and adds in conclusion that the revision of China's customs tariff takes effect only after China has succeeded in revising her treaties with other countries and thus getting her Customs autonomy recognized, and the American Government has simply expressed its good-will to comply with the request made by the Nationalist Government for the opening of negotiations as to the revision of part of the Sino-American Treaty.

The Tokyo *Asahi* says: "Japan is so adjacent to China that the former can easily see the latter's demerits, but when seen from the land across the Pacific Ocean, the ugly reality of China is not reflected, but instead, only her beautified phantasm stands out clearly. It is well and good that America expresses her sympathy with China, but it is greatly regretted that America fails to take any measure thereby to admonish the Nationalist Government, which has of late taken such an arrogant attitude as to ignore international good faith."

(*Continued on page 331, Col. 2*)

CHINESE PRESS OPINION

(Continued from page 330 Col. 1)

"The French Republic has also indicated its willingness to revise treaties with us. Let us hope the three sister Republics in Europe, America and Asia stand together on the foundation of justice and peace in the world."

America's Farsightedness

The *China Times*, Chinese daily newspaper, says editorially:

"Just at the time when the Japanese refused to revise the treaty with us when their treaty with us had already expired, the American Government suddenly favored us with a declaration of her readiness to revise the treaty with us. This not only opens up a new era in international intercourse but also shows the farsightedness of American diplomacy. As regards the stipulation that Americans are to receive as good treatment as other nationals, we interpret this to mean that if China would be strong she has to treat all other nationals on an equal footing with Americans. Without this provision there is room for cheating, misunderstanding and suspicion in the other states. By providing for treatment in no way discriminatory as compared with the treatment accorded to the commerce of any other country, America is also mindful of the commercial interests of other states, and shows her friendliness to others. With such an attitude we predict that Sino-American problems will be easily solved."

First Tarriff Autonomy—Next Abolition of Extrality

The *Shun Pao*, one of the principal Chinese newspapers in Shanghai, commenting on Sino-American treaty revision says:

"The American Government by voluntarily promising to revise the tariff treaty with the Nationalist Government, has shown its good will towards the Chinese and its desire to uphold the principles of the Washington Conference. Great Britain and France, by agreeing with America, indicate that treaty revision is not only the wish of the American people, but rather the public opinion of the world. The American people are the 'forerunners' in treaty revision and this should encourage us to grasp the opportunity at once and handle it carefully so that a great success may be achieved. The only Power that does not agree with the action of the American Government is Japan. It is not possible to tell whether they will eventually realize the craftiness of the American policy, but it can not be doubted that America's action strikes a severe blow at Japanese aggressiveness. Adopting the 'play off' policy the Japanese propagandists tell us the Note only touches the tariff problem, and not other matters. But we remind the Japanese that this is merely America's first step. Having respected China's tariff autonomy, America would pay the same respect to China's territorial rights. The move for the abolition of extraterritoriality is probably the next step."

U.S. Press Pleased With Kellogg's Note

The following dispatch from Frederick William Wile, Washington Correspondent, appeared in the Japan Advertiser of Tokyo on July 28:

Washington, July 26.—Secretary of State Kellogg's note to the Nanking Government is the most important news of the United States. It is generally regarded as a bid by America for leadership in the international recognition of the Nationalist Government following the precedent established in 1912 when America was the first to acknowledge the new Chinese Republic.

The *Washington Star* says, "Secretary Kellogg is entitled to the congratulations of the American people as well as the gratitude of the Chinese for the step he has taken, which adds fresh lustre to America's record of square dealing with China. It will take more than international recognition to place China on its feet. It must in particular take care that foreign life and property does not remain in chronic jeopardy. Patience with China in its working out from what Mr. Kellogg call its tremendous difficulties must continue as the world's watchword. There is a plain intimation in the American note that we are well disposed in this respect."

Recognition Most Important

The *Washington Post* declares that, "When the strongest nation in the World extends its hand to the new Chinese Government, it cannot be expected that the other Powers will continue to deal with China as if it were incapable of managing its own internal affairs. Secretary Kellogg's decision is vitally important, not because of the tariff autonomy to which he specifically refers but because it is the first made by any great Power in the direction of recognizing the complete independence of the Nationalist Government."

The *New York World* comments to the effect that, "The limits of our policy in China are clearly defined and historically established If we cannot interfere in the Manchuria question, we can and should at least studiously refrain from approving any attempt to establish Japanese hegemony there. We can and should, as Secretary of State Kellogg now proposes, surrender our own share of the wholly indefensible foreign control of the Chinese tariff. We can and should sign treaties for the progressive abandonment of extraterritoriality. "We can and should give our moral support to the first united Government which China has had in a decade, encourage its efforts to establish order and promote progress. No nation in the world can reasonably object if we assert our friendship to China or put pur own treaties in decent modern form."

The *New York Times*, discussing the Sino-Japanese difficulties says, "These negotiations are highly complicated and promise to be long drawn out. The situation is not without its perils but forces favoring the peaceful and equitable agreement are strong."

JAPANESE PRESS OPINION

(Continued from page 330 Col. 2)

"America's Impudence and Audacity"

The "*Hochi*" states: "The fact that America, who led the chorus for the conclusion of the Nine Powers' Treaty as well as the agreement on China's Customs Tariff at the Washington Conference convened under her auspices, has attempted to alter single handed the clauses in the said agreement on Customs Tariff without going through a procedure of calling a Customs Conference of the Powers concerned, clearly shows that she has gone so far as to trample on the decision of the Washington Treaty. We cannot but feel surprised at America's impudence and audacity." *Toho.*

"A Mean Trick"

The *Hochi* (Tokyo) further states:

Mr. Kellogg has accepted the application of China for a parley on the revision of stipulations relative to tariff. This is a trick, and a mean trick. America intends to outwit the Powers, taking advantage of complications arising from the treaty question. America was the promoter of the Washington Conference and prevailed upon the participants to conclude the Nine Power treaty and other agreements pertaining to China's tariff at her instance. Defying her obligations, America now undertakes toalter the tariff independently of the Powers without caring for the Washington treaty. We are alarmed at the reckless courage and daring attitude of America. We shall watch with amusement whether China and America are able to effec the solution they desire. Great Britain will follow suit with the intention to improve her relations through the settlement of the Nanking outrage. It is necesary for Japan to see how the situation will develop from the action of Gre at Britain and America and to assert herself by adequate statesmanship.

Will America Shoulder Increased Burden Itself?

The Osaka *Asahi*, analysing the new American Treaty, considers that China has conceded to America the most-favoured nation privilege and, therefore, it would seem as if the United States is entitled to proceed with the present tariff so long as all the other treaties between China and foreign Powers remain unrevised on an equal footing. Or, asks the *Asahi*, is the United States prepared to accept China's new tariff and shoulder the increased burden regardless of the other countries?

Russia Sees Mere Gesture in Note

By United Press

Moscow, July 26.—The *Isvestia*, official organ of the Russian Government, in an editorial today says that the decision of the United States to decrease its military forces in China is a "gesture emphasizing the independent position of the United States."

The American decision is especially important the paper says editorially, on account of the present Japanese and indirect British, aggressions in China. Naturally, the editorial continues, the decision will arouse the hopes of the Chinese for a "severance of the United States from the Imperialist Coalition." But, the newspaper warns the Chinese people, such hopes are illusory as any change in American policy towards China are unlikely, at least not until after the American presidential elections in November.

Missionaries Blamed for Trouble in Orient

("*Rengo*" *despatch to Japan Advertiser*)

Seattle, July 26.—Mr. Motosada Zumoto, special representative of Japan, addressing the Institute of International relations here, charged that American missionaries in the Orient helped to estrange China and Japan.

"I thought it my duty to speak frankly on this very delicate matter," he said. He declared that he did not think the missionaries were malicious in their activities but were actuated by religious zeal coupled with a desire to obtain more funds for their work.

Mr. Zumoto also deplored "the pernicious propaganda of the promoters of a big navy in the United States" especially the American naval officials whom he quoted as saying "cold steel cures hot tempers" as an argument for American armasment in the Far East.

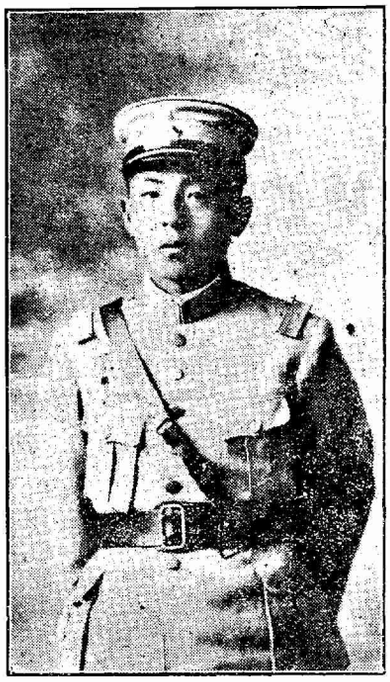
The Quadrangular Fight in Manchuria

BY J. B. P.

There are three nations which have direct interest in Manchuria, the popular name for China's three eastern provinces of Kirin, Holingkiang and Shengking. These nations are Japan, Russia and China. China has claimed control of Manchuria for several centuries but China's control has been nominal only, because Manchuria until recent times, has been a vast unpopulated region over which Japan and Russia have fought and intrigued for many years. Attracted by the fertile lands and mineral resources, the Chinese in recent years have flocked into Manchuria until they now number in excess of 30,000,000 and probably constitute 99 percent of the total population. The actual control of Manchuria is therefore shifting toward China, which is the principal reason why the Japanese military party is becoming panicky on the subject. They see their long and well planned scheme of acquisition of that territory coming to naught and their control slipping away, not to their old rival Russia, but to China.

The Warning to Chang Hsueh-liang

This is the explanation for the recent ultimatum which General-Baron Tanaka, the Japanese Premier, delivered to Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang against making any further moves in the direction of joining up with the Nationalists. However, it is now extremely questionable whether Tanaka's ultimatum will have any effect other than to speed up the unification movement, for both Generals Chiang Kai-shek and Chang Hsueh-liang have announced that the unification plans have been completed and that formal notification is being withheld for the present in order not to stir up any more trouble with the Japanese. The Japanese ultimatum has had one unexpected result: it has brought America into the Manchurian question and thus has made that problem a "quadrangular" rather than a "triangular" matter. Thus we have four nations now directly interested in the Manchurian question—China, Russia, Japan and America—the fourth owing to long established policy based upon the protection of China's territorial, political and administrative integrity. The Japanese newspapers often charge America with ulterior territorial designs in Manchuria, but this is incorrect. America's only direct interest in Manchuria is based upon a desire for trade, Manchuria being nearer America than any other part of China. This is the explanation for America's oft-repeated declarations pertaining to the Open Door and equal opportunities for trade in that area. Then in addition to the trade element, America is interested in the Manchurian question because it constitutes a danger spot to world peace and in the event of a war between China, Japan and Russia or any two of them, America could not escape being drawn into it.



Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang, Political Leader of Manchuria, Who Has Announced that a Compromise Has Been Reached Whereby China's Three Eastern Provinces Will Join the Nationalist Government and Accept the Rule of Nanking.

The Grouping of the Powers

From the standpoint of the four Powers occupying premier position on the Manchurian Question, China and America are partners. Japan is in opposition and Russia's position is uncertain. Russia being occupied in domestic reconstruction and still weakened as a result of the World War and her own revolution, is in no position at present to contest with Japan for Manchurian territory. There recently has been a tendency for Japan and Russia to compromise their troubles in Manchuria, which has led to speculation that a secret agreement for a division of territory existed between Japan and Russia. But this is scarcely possible for Russia's best interests would be served by a Chinese-controlled Manchuria, providing of course that the China which controlled Manchuria was friendly toward Russia. The recent arrival in Nanking of Chinese who are connected with the Sino-Russian Chinese Eastern Railway lends credence to the belief that Russia is promoting the movement for unification of Manchuria and Nationalist China. If this is true it places Russia on the side of China and the United States which is probably a more nearly correct assumption than that Russia is supporting Japan. However there is no available evidence in the form of official declarations on the subject showing just where Russia stands on the question.

Where Does Great Britain Stand?

Aside from the position of the four Powers primarily interested in Manchuria, that is, China, Japan, Russia and America, we then have Great Britain another nation which is not interested in Manchurian territory but is interested deeply in the matter of trade in that area. Some time ago *Reuter's* agency reported a debate in the House of Commons in the course of which Sir Austen Chamberlain declared that Britain regarded Manchuria as a part of China. But according to a *United Press* dispatch from London bearing on the same subject which appeared in the *Japan Advertiser* on July 25, it was stated that "Britain is inclined to realize the fact that Japan has extensive interests in Manchuria which must be protected, and the only British proviso in this connection is that the policy of the open door and equal opportunity in China be maintained in Manchuria. British officialdom generally is confidant of the good intentions of Japan and does not fear any repetition of the days of the 'Twenty-One' Demands upon China. There is no feeling that an impasse may arise which would contain the germs of war."

This statement by the *United Press* correspondent, which apparently was based upon an interview with an official of the British Foreign Office, is not so emphatic a declaration of policy as some Chinese would like to hear, but it is possible that the news report was tempered for Japanese consumption. Many Chinese who have been in Europe recently have declared their conviction that practically all the European Powers will line up behind Japan on the Manchurian question as well as on the general question of treaty revision, but this is mere speculation probably based upon suspicion only. It is probably true that British colonial interests in the Far East would like to swing British policy into a complete alignment with Japanese policy due to the feeling that all foreign nations holding colonial interests in the Far East should stick together for self preservation for if China is able to effect unification and obtain control of her own household the moral effect will be detrimental to every nation holding subject territory in this quarter of the globe.

Position of British Dominions

This feeling in British Far Eastern colonial circles however, probably would not be held in the British self-governing dominions such as Canada, Australia and New Zealand for none of these new nations would look favorably upon a Japan strengthened by the control of the natural resources of Manchuria. The chances are that in the event of a serious crisis between Japan and the United States on the Manchurian question that Canada, Australia and New Zealand would line up with the United States rather than with the British Far Eastern colonies which would like to swing all British policy into alignment with Japan. Mr. Borodin, the former Soviet adviser to the radical Chinese Nationalists at Canton and Hankow was recently quoted by the *United Press* as forecasting an early war between Japan and America over the China question. On the other hand, Mr. Hearst, the proprietor of the powerful *Hearst Newspapers* in the United States forecasted an early understanding between China, America and Russia as an offset to an alliance, which Mr. Hearst alleged might shortly be formed between Japan and certain European nations for the purpose of undermining American policy in the Far East.

The Talk of a Japanese-American War

There is no question but what the recent crisis between Japan and the United States over the China question, has renewed talk of a possible war between the two countries, a subject of conversation which has been dead since the Washington Conference. Just where this talk originates is difficult to say, but it is now frequently heard among the Chinese, their inspiration apparently coming from the Japanese propagandists. In Shantung province one hears Chinese everywhere talking about a possible war between Japan and America, the

idea originating apparently with the Japanese military officers who are telling the Chinese that Japan and China should bury their troubles and get together to oppose the "aggressions" of the United States in the Far East. Japan's object in this connection supposedly is to induce the Chinese to accept Japanese military, economic and political control for the purpose of building up a powerful military machine in the Far East.

Aside from the attitude of Great Britain there are three other European nations to be considered from the standpoint of their alignment on Far Eastern questions—Germany, Italy and France. Of the three Germany has already indicated her stand with China, while Italy has indicated in most unmistakable terms that she is with Japan. The position of France is unknown as yet, although there have been indications in recent years of a tendency toward diplomatic cooperation on the part of France and Japan both in the Far East and in Europe.

Y. L. Tong Addresses American Educators at Peiping

Speaking before an assembly of American college professors and students at a dinner given in their honor Friday, July 20, at the former Waichiaopu building in Peiping, Y. L. Tong, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, among other things, said:

"You may ask, what is republican China going to do to all the palaces in Peiping, such for example as the Temple of Heaven and its altar, seeing that they are the symbol of monarchy and of despotism? The answer is very simple. They are no more the symbol of monarchy than the cathedrals in Europe, the Cathedral of Chartres or Rheims, the symbol of feudalism. They are the expression not of a political sentiment, but in artistic form, of some of the most remarkable features of the Chinese race. We of the new regime therefore will continue to be inspired by them and will do everything to preserve them in the best of conditions.

"At the same time, of course, republican China has other functions to perform. And I am very glad that you have come just in time to see the great changes that are going on in our social and political life. It does not occur more than once in the lifetime of anybody, if at all, to see such changes on such an extensive scale. China may be a very old country, but it is extraordinary to see the amount of energy that she is spending in carrying out her decision to be one of the youngest countries in the world. Ladies and gentlemen, you have just arrived to see the completion of the military phase of our revolution. Imagine the tremendous force that must be behind the revolutionary army when in two years it was able to push all its way from the southernmost part of China to her northern boundary brushing aside, as it pushed along, all the deep-rooted obstacles in the form of militarism or rotten officialdom. This new China is now inspired by new ideals, new hopes; and all the vestiges of the old that hamper the realisation of these ideals and hopes must be buried. Militarism is now suppressed and will be suppressed forever. In a similar way, gradually but with determination, we shall abolish all other encumbrances, either of domestic or of foreign origin, which have hampered the development of the Chinese nation as a free and independent people. Now the Chinese are quite akin to the Anglo-Saxons in the sense that we are also a very rational people. And therefore the procedure which we are adopting in the elimination of these obstacles will always be guided by a spirit of moderation and of sweet reasonableness. After all, the emergence of a new China from the ashes of an ancient civilization is an asset for the entire world, and we are quite confident that we have the fullest sympathy of our foreign friends. Mutual jealousy and taking advantage of one another is clearly an anachronism in the present era of world history when people everywhere, and more especially your own great American statesmen, are talking of permanent peace. Mr. Kellogg's recent act of statesmanship is starting all the nations in framing a new policy of enlightenment and mutual goodwill."

Alleged Assault on American Children at Kuling

An eight and a ten-year old daughter of an American missionary of the Seventh Day Adventist faith was reported to have been criminally assaulted by a Chinese policeman at Kuling on July 15, according to an account published in the *Hankow Herald*. The policeman in question is in the meantime said to have escaped for parts unknown. It is stated that a policeman a few days previous to the incident had knocked at the door of the China Inland Mission bungalow and demanded $100, threatening to arrest the occupants if the money was not forthcoming. There are about 500 foreigners spending the summer holiday at Kuling, which is a mountain resort west of Kiukiang.

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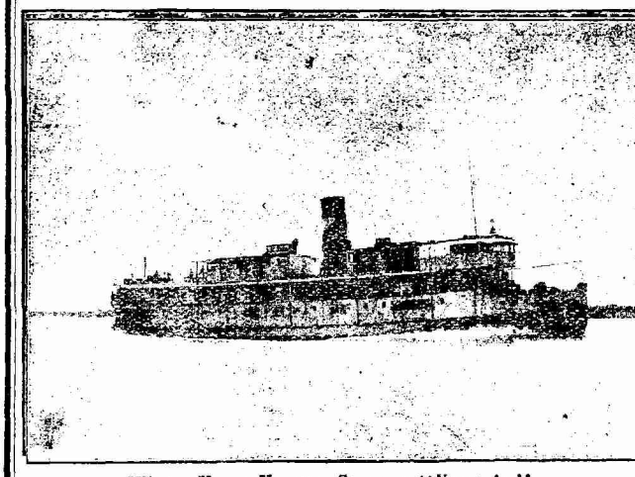

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Men and Events

Y. C. Lu, Chinese architect, departed on July 30 for Mokanshan for a brief vacation.

Dr. and Mrs. L. C. Hylbert of the Baptist Mission have gone to Mokanshan for a vacation.

Lewis Tong, former Chinese Consul at Kobe, is visiting his father Tong Shao-yi in Shanghai.

H. C. Chao, directer of the Council on Christian Education, is spending a holiday at Tsingtao.

T. V. Soong, Dr. H. H. Kung and Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek returned to Shanghai from North China July 31.

Martin P. Nicholson, U. S. Treasury representative in Shanghai, has departed for Japan where he expects to spend several months.

Dr. Wu Lien-teh, director of the Manchurian Plague Prevention service, has returned to Harbin after two weeks spent in Shanghai.

A second greyhound racing club was opened in Shanghai July 31. Two other clubs catering to this sport in Shanghai are in process of formation.

The Columbia Country Club Shanghai, will hold a swimming gala Saturday evening, August 4. The admission fee of $2.00 includes a buffet supper.

The Jardine Engineering Corporation, one of the principal British firms in Shanghai, is advertising its cotton waste spinning mill in Kungping road for sale.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Culbertson July 28. Mr. Culbertson is a member of the Shanghai investment security firm, Swan, Culbertson & Co.

Sun Fo, son of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who has been investigating industrial conditions in England and Germany, arrived in the United States during the week.

The showrooms of the Shanghai Electricity department have been removed to the newly constructed Sassoon House situated at the corner of the Bund and Nanking road.

The China Merchants Steam Navigation has begun the construction of a 2,000 ton vessel for service on the Yangtsze and a 3,000 ton vessel for the North China coast service.

The Bureau of Economic Information has decided to remove its headquarters from Peiping to Shanghai. W. H. Donald, director of the Bureau, will continue to be in charge of its activities.

The Chinese-American Bank in Shanghai is receiving support to the extent of two million dollars from the Bank of China, Bank of Communications, the Continental, Kincheng and Salt banks.

Mrs. Roy Anderson has returned to Peking after an absence in America of two years. Mrs. Anderson is the widow of the late Roy S. Anderson, for many years prominent in Chinese political affairs.

The Soviet Consul General at Tientsin has turned over his office to the German Consul General there and is returning to Russia with his staff. At Shanghai the German Consulate General has had charge of Soviet affairs for more than half a year.

Dr. William I. Hull, professor of history and international relations at Swarthmore College, plans to visit China next January and February, according to word received by the China Council of the Presbyterian mission. Dr. Hull will be accompanied by his family.

Judge Loo Sheng-yuen on the afternoon of August 1 relinquished the Presidency of the Provisional Court in Shanghai, his successor being Judge Hoh Shih-tseng. The Consular Body at a meeting on the previous day voiced approval of the new appointee.

Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Ambassador at Washington, has written for the *Cosmos* news service a description of famine conditions in Shantung province, China, in which he expresses an appreciation of the American Famine Relief Committee's plan to give relief by furnishing work to the suffering multitudes.

Beside the Whampoo, the first Chinese student publication of its kind, put out by the journalism students of the East China Summer School now in session at Shanghai College, will be off the press on August 4, one day before the close of the Summer School, according to an announcement issued by the Press Club under whose auspices the journal is published.

Dr. Walter Williams, president of the World's Press Congress, and dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, and Mrs. Williams arrived in Shanghai August 2, from a tour of South China and Manila. The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the Shanghai Chinese Bankers Association and the Press Club are entertaining them during their stay here.

C. Y. W. Meng, a member of the staff in the Customs Surtax Office, was married on the evening of July 26 at the Chants Academy on Dixwell Road to Miss Tang Chi-lu, who for sometime has been principal of the Chi Lu High Primary School in Shanghai. Mr. Meng is a graduate of St. John's University and the Comparative Law School and recently opened a law office in Shanghai.

Bruno Schwartz, publisher and editor of the *Hankow Herald*, who sailed for America April 27 was operated on in New York June 9 for an infection of the left knee. Mr. Schwartz has written to friends in Shanghai that he is recovering satisfactorily and expects to sail from San Francisco September 28 on the steamer *President Jackson* for Shanghai, *enroute* to Hankow where he will resume his newspaper duties. Prior to his departure for America Mr. Schwartz had been confined to a hospital in Hankow for many months because of his injured leg, having undergone several operations there, none of which seemed to result in a permanent cure.

Prominent Nationalists Arrested at Dairen by Japanese Police

The *Manchuria Daily News*, published in the interests of the South Manchuria Railway at Dairen, recently published a long article discussing the determination of the Kwantung government not to permit any active political work in their jurisdiction. This paper says that the Nationalist "intriguers" taking advantage of the Japanese police protection from the reach of the Northern hands, have bought or built elegant residences at superb locations at Dairen and in supreme contempt of the Government's declaration, established the provisional Three Eastern Provincial Federal Government Office, "with a view to disturbing Manchuria in which Japan holds divers special rights and interests and to carry out an armed revolution." As a result, Municipal Councillor Fu Li-yu and a few others have been arrested and are to be proceeded against under Art 28 of the Police and Order Police Law.

Fu was arrested by the Japanese police authorities at his home on the Rokotan road, Dairen. Of him, this Japanese paper says; "He claims to be on intimate terms with Nationalist leaders and was in communication with several revolutionists for years past. Through the organ of the Dairen Chinese Young Men's Association, published monthly, he was known to be propagating ultra-radical ideas. He is also a Municipal Councillor and is at the same time connected with the Sino-Japanese Enlightening Society and also the S.M.R. Co."

Fu and his two fellow prisoners (Chen Ho and Huang Chung-chin) are said to be keeping their mouths shut, denying all charges brought up against them. They are charged with being in a plot to "nationalize Manchuria both politically and strategically to put it under Nationalist influence."

Japanese Reply to Nationalists on Treaty Revision

The reply of Japan to the Nationalist announcement of the cancellation of the Sino-Japanese treaty was sent simultaneously to Peiping and Nanking August 1. The gist of it, according to *Toho*, is as follows:

"The Japanese Government, from a legal point of view and in view of the progress of negotiations conducted in the past, is absolutely opposed to the one-sided cancellation of the Sino-Japanese treaty. In case, however, the Nationalist Government withdraws its point on the cancellation of the said treaty, Japan takes no exception whatever to the immediate opening of negotiations in favor of the existing treaty. Nevertheless, if the Nationalist Government, unfortunately, should adhere to its claim for the abrogation of the treaty and attempt to enforce its alleged provisional measures, the Japanese Government, in conformity with the wording of Article 26 of the existing treaty, cannot but insist upon the validity of the said treaty for a period of another 10 years, and take a decisive step if unavoidable."

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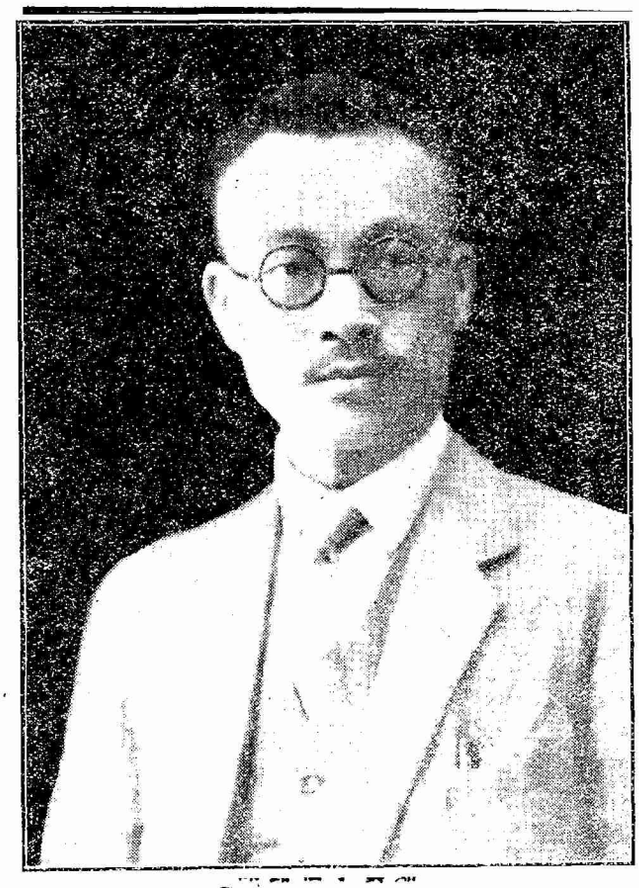

Gen. Chen Ming-shu

Gen. Chen Ming-shu, commander of the 11th Nationalist Army and prominent member of the Kuomintang at Canton, is a native of Hoppo Hsien, Kwangtung Province, where he was born in 1889. He received his education in his native district and in his youth was associated with the Tung-Ming-Hui, or secret society which preceded the organization of the Kuomintang political party. He then attended the Paoting Military Academy in Chihli Province following the first revolution in 1913 and then went to Japan where he studied political and military science. Upon his return to China he joined the 1st Division Army, in Kwangtung Province and shortly afterwards was appointed a member of the general staff. As a reward for services rendered to Dr. Sun Yat-sen in the suppression of the rebellion engineered by Gen. Chen Chiung-ming at Canton, he was made commander of the 10th Division of the 4th Army and later was made commander of the South Route Army. In 1925 Gen. Chen Ming-hsu accompanied Gen. Bei Tsung-chi to Hunan Province where they succeeded in inducing the Northern commander Gen. Tang Shen-tse to join the Nationalist army in the drive to the Yangtsze Valley.

In 1926 at the beginning of the advance from Canton, Gen. Chen was ordered to move the 10th Division of the 4th Nationalist army into Hunan and participated in the fighting against Wu Pei-fu in Hupeh and Sun Chuan-fang in Kiangsi. Owing to its military victories this army became known as the "Iron Army." Owing to the Communist activities in Kwangtung in December, 1927, Gen. Chen was appointed head of the Eastern Route Army and concurrently commander of the 11th Nationalist Army, and ordered to suppress the disturbances. He was successful in this action. In 1928 Gen. Chen was appointed Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, but later declined the appointment. He is a well known student of Buddhism. His present address is care the Rehabilitation Committee of the Southern Part of Kwangtung Province, Canton.

Constitutional Defense League Announces Dissolution

The Constitutional Defense League has announced its dissolution. In a sort of "swan song," the Chairman outlines the League's work. He claims that the League helped to mould public opinion at a critical moment, among the accomplishments in which it participated being the inducing of the British government to send the "defense" force here. The condition of the League's finances is given as the reason for not embarking on any further campaigns,

From the Chinese Press

(News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent), Kuo Min (Nanking official), Ta Chung (Kuominchun) and Toho (Japanese) news agencies, and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press).

Tuesday, July 25.—Chen Pai-yang, director of Kiangsu Telegraph Administration, evolves scheme for installing a network of telegraph lines—158th meeting of Standing Committee of C. E. C. passes various resolutions, among them being that the Central Government should establish a Military Academy and a Military College to offer military training to the youths of the country.—Announcement made at Nanking that the total number of troops to be disbanded before the end of July fixed at 37,000. Sum of one million dollars appropriated for disbanding expenses; six inspection corps will supervise disbandment—Wireless station for Central Party headquarters with wave length of 350 metres now completed and will begin operations August 1.—General Sun Chu appointed Commander of Railway Guards between Peiping and Tientsin.—Yih Ching-ying orders withdrawal from circulation in Kwangtung of all coins minted in 13th year of the Republic—Nationalist University Council at Nanking instructs various provinces to have the expanded free elementary school program in operation, by May 31, 1929.—Wang Peh-chun inaugurated as President of the University of Communications in Peiping.—Military Council at Nanking approves construction of military aerodrome in the vicinity of the Capital, the adjoining airfield to accommodate an Aviation School, an Aviation Corps and an Aeroplane factory.

Wednesday, July 25—Government Council's 82d meeting held yesterday, among resolutions passed being: To promulgate Law of Eminent Domain: Chiang Kai-shek and others appointed members of Anti-Opium Suppression Committee and Alfred Saoke Sze, Wang Ching-chi and Chi Chih to be appointed delegates to the League of Nations meeting to be held at Geneva September, 1928--Shanghai Special Municipality changes name of Bureau of Agriculture to Bureau of Social Affairs with Pan Kung-chien remaining as Commissioner—Various Ministers receive petitions from Shanghai Merchants Federation requesting abolition of special tax on coal; also ask for more cars for transportation.—Disbanded men of 32d Army to be employed in Kiangnan Arsenal, Kiangnan Dock, Shanghai-Nanking railway and on construction of Chungshan highway which is being constructed by the Special Municipality of Shanghai.—Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek announces completion of reorganization of first portion of the First Group Army—Propaganda Department of Central Party Headquarters formulates program—General Yen Hsi-shan in his capacity of Peiping-Tientsin garrison commander, strictly prohibits interference by military officials and soldiers with the Railway Administrations—General Chang Hseuh-liang in a telegram to Hsin Shi-lien, chief Fengtien delegate at Peiping, urges latter to complete his negotiations for the adherence of the Three Eastern provinces to the Nationalist government--Announced program for forthcoming 5th plenary session of the C. E. C. contains three groups, (1), Rehabilitation during period of Political Tutelage, (2), Army Reduction and employment for disbanded soldiers, (3) Centralization of both the Party and the Government—Sir Miles Lampson entertains at a banquet Commander-in-chief Chiang Kai-shek, Generals Yen Hsi-shan and Li Tsung-jen—Ministry of Finance issues orders that shipments of flour on which special tax has been paid are not to be interfered with.—Committee for Abolition of Likin holds final meeting at Nanking.

Thursday, July 26—At 150th meeting of C. P. C. proposal is read from Paul Myron Linebarger, former legal adviser to Sun Yat-sen, proposing appointment of a Chinese Financial Commissioner to be stationed in America—National University Council instructs that kindergarten training normal schools be opened and that a course in Kindergarten training be included in the curriculum of all middle schools.—General Ho Ying-ching arrives in Shanghai from Nanking in connection with construction of military barracks for National Defense Force in Kiangsu military district.—Financial committee to be appointed by Minister of Communications to take charge of the accounts of the Railway, Telegraph, Postal and Navigation Administrations.—Censorship of mails abolished at Central Post Office in Shanghai by order of General Chien Ta-chun, commander of Shanghai garrison.—Kwangtung Provincial Government instructs Finance Department to appropriate money to defray expenses for Chungshan Memorial Hall.—Relief measures for Hopei province are discussed at meeting called by General Chang Chen, chairman of Hopei provincial Govern-

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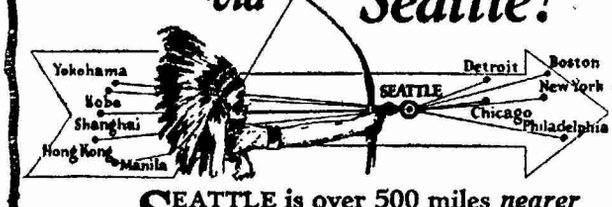

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Arms to Szechuen
Street Accidents in Shanghai
Military Training for Students

Editorials:

The Abrogation of Treaties
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ment.—Party Affairs Directors for the Special Municipality of Shanghai recommend that all Government officials be forbidden to own real estate in the foreign settlements of Shanghai.—General Li Chi-sen, Chief-of-Staff, appointed by Commander-in-chief Chiang Kai-shek, on the latter's departure from Peiping, to continue Manchurian negotiations.—General Yen Hsi-shan removes residence from Presidential Palace to Peiping-Tientsin Garrison headquarters.—Plan for organization of villages as political and governmental unit of country submitted for consideration of C. P. C. by General Yen Hsi-shan; it is modelled on system successfully initiated by General Yen in Shanghai.—General Ho, mayor of Peiping issues order to repair roads of city and enforce public sanitation—New salary schedule for civil and military officials drawn up by Military Council; salaries in military service range from $130 for captains to $800 for generals.

Friday, July 27—C. E. C. Standing committee at 159th meeting appropriates sum of $150,000 as expenses for construction of buildings of Central Party Administration Training College and also for the recreation ground for the said college.—Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications, leaves Peiping for Nanking, traveling *via* Hankow.—Soo Ti-jen formally assumes office of Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for the province of Hopei.—Sung Chia-chi appointed director of martial law bureau attached to headquarters of Tientsin gendarmerie.—Aviation department at Nanking formulating extensive program for inauguration of commercial air service throughout the country.—Shantung Provincial Government announces that transfers of land to foreigners made without its sanction will be considered invalid, the object being to prevent ignorant peasants or unscrupulous merchants in Tsingtao, Tsinan or in the Kiaochow-Tsinan railway zone from disposing of their holdings.—Wuhan Division of Central Political Council requests early restoration of wireless communication in provinces of Kwangtung, Kiangsi and Hupeh—Disbanded 44th army assembled in Wuchang and Nanhu awaiting transportation to various localities to be employed in construction works—Government Council appoints August 1 as memorial day for fallen soldiers of Northern Punitive Expedition, flags to be flown at half mast military salutes of 35 guns to be fired by Military and Naval headquarters. All public amusements to be suspended August 1 to 3.—General Feng Yu-hsiang instructs Honan authorities to establish agricultural experiment stations.—Mrs. Teng Hsu-ying appointed Director of Public Health Bureau at Tientsin, the first lady doctor to receive an important municipal appointment in China.—Ministry of Foreign Affairs receives advices that Portuguese Government has expressed its readiness to negotiate a new Sino-Portuguese treaty.—Ministry of Foreign Affairs expediting repairs to Foreign Consulates at Nanking, hoping to have same ready for occupancy within a month.—Dr. C. T. Wang sends strong protest to Tokyo against Japanese government "warning" Mukden authorities against accepting three People's Principles.—Ministry of Foreign Affairs arranges temporary accommodations at Nanking for entertaining visiting foreign diplomats.

Saturday, July 28—Among reports received by 83d meeting of Government Council was one from T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, stating that he had signed a treaty with the American Minister to China July 25 declaring tariff autonomy for China, among the resolutions adopted is one that Military Council issue circular order to all Military headquarters in Nanking, Soochow, and Shanghai to refrain from sending military prisoners to civil prisons at the above places.—Representatives from various local anti-Japanese Associations meet in Shanghai and pass resolutions to bring into existence a national organ with the definite purpose of wielding the economic boycott against Japan.—Dr. C. C. Wu, at present in the United States, is officially appointed plenipotentiary from China to negotiate new commercial treaty with the United Sates—Commander-in-Cheif Chiang Kai-shek on the eve of his departure from Peiping, issues a circular telegram announcing General Li Chi-sen as his personal representative at Headquarters in Peiping.—Amalgamated Associations of Interprovincial Chambers of Commerce at Shanghai applaud abrogation of Sino-Japanese commerce treaty.—Acting on a recommendation of Chiang Kai-shek, Nanking Municipal authorities plan to open several rest houses for the accommodation of soldiers returning home after disbandment.—Organization of allied force to exterminate remnants of former Chihli-Shantung army within Great Wall completed; Pao Tsung-hsi is to launch general offensive August 1.—Reported at Shanghai that four cruisers, *Haichi, Haiyung, Haichow* and *Haisen* of the Northern fleet have declared allegiance to the Nationalist government and are on way down from Tsingtao to await orders from Naval Headquarters, in accordance with instructions from Chiang Kai-shek.—National University Council instructs all educational organs to promote the use

of "peihua" (common speech of the people) as the national written and spoken language—

Sunday and Monday, July 29 and 30.—General Feng Ting-yin appointed Commander of Expeditionary Army to suppress former Chihli-Shantung army in Eastern Shantung.—Commander-in-Chief Chiang Kai-shek and Admiral Yang Shu-chwang confer at Nanking regarding naval problems.—Chang Hsueh-liang in a telegram to Chiang Kai-shek reiterates his unconditional obedience to the Nationalist government.—Wuhan Central Political Council instructs that preparations be made for the opening of a Native Products exhibition of the provinces of Hunan and Hupeh.—Ho Shih-yuan, Commissioner of Education for Shantung, organizes a Party Principles Training Class at Taian.—Gen. Wei Feng-lou withdraws westward from Shensi with portion of Second group Army to Kokonor to reclaim waste land in that part of the province.—Announcement made that Aviation Conference will be held in Nanking August 1.—Finance department of Hunan issues budget, showing revenue of $12,530,000 and expenditure, $11,920,000.—Gen. Fu Chuan-wei appointed by Gen. Yen Hsi-shan Commissioner of Bandit suppression in Charhar and Suiyang.—Announcement made at Nanking that a preliminary meeting of the 5th Plenary Session of the C. E. C. will be held August 1 to pass a resolution granting Feng Yu-hsiang and Yen Hsi-shan all rights and privileges enjoyed by members of the Committee, including the right to vote.—Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang chairman of Honan provincial government, orders opening of a large hospital for the poor; public libraries also to be established.—Gen. Fong Pen-jen in company with Hsin Shi-lien and Wang Hsu-han, delegates of the Fengtien authorities, leave Peiping for Mukden.—Fengtien delegates at Nanking state that despite the interference of Japan, military and civil authorities in Manchuria are determined to fly the Nationalist flag and to accept rule of Nationalist government.—Chinkiang High School and other school buildings at Chingkiang designated as headquarters for Kiangsu Provincial government.—Kellogg Note and Soong-Mac Murray tariff pact being received by Chinese with highest satisfaction; Chinese feel that other Powers will soon see the wisdom of the Kellogg note.—Despite persistent campaign against Dr. C. T. Wang by semi-official Japanese press, aided by Northern malcontents in Peiping, Dr. Wang continues in a strong position with the Nationalist government and enjoys the confidence of the people.

Tuesday, July 31—At the 160th meeting of Standing Committee of the C. E. C. Chung Tao-fan is appointed head of the investigation section of the Central Party Headquarters succeeding Chen Li-fu resigned.—So far 26 members of C. E. C. and 8 members of Central Supervisory Committee report their readiness to take part in 5th plenary session of C. E. C. Angust 1, but first three days sessions will be informal.—Hsueh Tu-pu, Minister of Interior issues an order discouraging women from wearing ear-rings.—Chu Chao-hsin leaves Canton for Nanking to assume office of Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.--Hopei Provincial government in circular telegram calls attention to famine conditions and appeals for relief, stating that suffering was mostly caused by oppression of Northern militarists.--Military Council preparing program of military reorganization to be presented to 5th plenary session.—Japanese troops occupy Shantung city of Kaomi, Japanese sentinel guarding city gates and all Chinese subjected to rigid search.—Hu Han, as chief judge of Special Kiangsu Provincial Criminal Court designated to try Communists.—German Minister reported to be on way to Nanking; Germany stated to be first country likely to recognize new Nationalist government.—Central Military Officers Academy holds sixth commencement. Dr. Tsai Yuan-pei preparing memorandum dissuading youths from participating in political matters and urging them to attend to their studies instead.—General Fong Ting-yin moving troops in the direction of Tsingtao and Chefoo to suppress remnants of Chihli-Shantung army.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Count Sforza on China and the Far East.

L'Enigme Chinoise, by Comte Sforza, Ancien Ministre des Affaires Etrangeres d'Italie. Payot, Paris. 18fr.

A few touches of the diplomatic manner in the earlier parts of the book lend just that air of distinction which might be expected in the style of a Sforza. There is, too, in his writing a sense of pessimism, coming from an almost too clear realization of the hard facts of every situation. No grain of sentiment—Anglo-Saxon sentiment—relieves the austerity of his analyses. And yet the occasional cynicism is much rarer than the constructive sarcasm which he constantly levels at those whose mistakes he considers merit it. And withal there is a vein of experienced humor running through the book, which could not come from one disillusioned, but only from a man filled with the creative urge. We have here a superb example of *Realpolitiker.*

The scope of the book is much wider than the title would indicate, and takes in things as wide apart geographically as the foreign policy (double) of Moscow, the internal crisis in Japan, and the problems of the Dutch and French East Indies. The main portion of the book, however, is devoted to China proper. There are a number of very interesting documents at the end, few of them of a purely official character, but all of them, in spite of their personal touches, bearing on the problems discussed in the book.

Casting back in memory over the contents of the book, it is difficult to think of anything or any person, either Chinese or foreign, to which Count Sforza would give his unreserved approval. He thrusts equally against Chinese student agitators, British die-hards, Tang Shao-Yi and his ilk, the "ephemeral Nanking Government", American illusions, Communists Russian and Chinese, British lady sentimentalists, in fact, against everything. The one single thing which does stick in the mind as having been appreciated by him was "the rich, beautiful, and well-administered French Concession at Shanghai."

Perhaps most interesting to readers of this review will be his estimates respectively of British and American policy towards China. Of the former he says: "In England one changes one's object only rarely, but then suddenly; the method is changed almost never. For long in China England has relied on outstanding figures. With the passing of Chiang Kai-shek in the spring of 1927, an active policy of this kind seemed to be excluded for some time to come. It was a happy event for British prestige in China. At least it marked the end of the long series of contradictions which, in the eyes of the Chinese, seemed to be the chief characteristic of British Conservative policy —a policy where force would scarcely have time to show its head one day before the next day it would have to give place to attempts at conciliation. The inevitable effects on the Chinese was to free them from all fear of the short bursts of violence, but at the same time to make them distrustful of the attempts at conciliation. The reason for all these vacillations was the fear of economic boycott. Later, the Foreign Office gave the impression that it was supporting the forces of the North, but at the same time preparing to come to terms with the South. This policy, by far too supple, could only have one result: to increase distrust of England in all circles in China. When it came to the question of the Nanking massacres, the English government passed the sponge over the past before it had ever regained any 'face'. Only two interpretations of such forgetfulness offer themselves to a Chinese mentality: Firstly, if the Government at London has come to such a pass as this, obviously there is no longer any need to humor it. Or secondly, this forgetfulness is only a blind; the British are still our enemies, and that more than ever before. It is true, of course, that these two interpretations are both equally false; but that makes them no less fateful for the future.

"It would seem that the British government, believing that forgetfulness in London carries automatically with it forgetfulness in the Far East, has adopted for the moment a policy which might be defined as follows:

"To avoid all discussion of the rights of the Powers and of the treaty obligations of China. In case of violation of these rights, even flagrant violation, to avoid any rigid protests; on the contrary, to try, by compromises and practical expedients not too official, to save what can be saved of British commerce and after that just patiently to 'wait and see'.

"This programme, if it lacks in length of view, at least shows 'common sense'. Moreover, England has more than once—as, for instance, after the South African War, shown that she can recover from even the most grave series of blunders. Certainly she has not lost the ability to recover in China, in some new phase, that force which for so long constituted the fortune of Europe in China".

Of American policy he writes as follows: "Seen from the point of view of collective psychology, it is instructive to remark that the great American democracy is, as a whole, coming to agree on a national policy which possesses real width of vision, but that its arrival at this policy and width of vision is only after and by traversing a series of notions and impressions which are almost all erroneous. The average American, convinced that it is in America that the republican ideal remains incarnate, bestows on the Chinese of to-day a sentimental good-will as general as it is vague. "After all", he says, "what are the Chinese doing but following our example? They are fighting for the republic just as we were a hundred and fifty years ago". In America, they think that the Chinese love them, and that the United States are popular. In truth, nothing is less certain. The Chinese are able to figure out that such and such a cabinet is or is not favorable to China. If it is, he uses it and tries to prolong its tenure of power; but repugnance for the exact mentality of the West is equally vivid in the Celestial mind whether it descends on them from San Francisco or from Suez. In the United States, people believe that the restitution of the Boxer Indemnity elicited gratitude in China. On the contrary, it provoked resentment that there should be a necessity for thanking the Americans as benefactors. This is only one of the many American political and psychological illusions, the list of which could well be continued. The essential thing, however, is to make it clear that the totally unexpected synthesis of all these errors is a policy which is wise and far-sighted, looking ahead to the era when the Pacific will have become still smaller, when—so they think—the European states will be still further impoverished, and when the whole field will be left free to the Americans". In this last sentence, Count Sforza is specifically not referring to the policy of the American Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai.

J.D.M.

British Labor Sympathy for China Labor

New China, (Report of an Investigation), by Col. C. l'Estrange Malone, F. R. A. S. London: Independent Labor Party Publication Department.

The Independent Labor Party is carrying on a constant campaign against British imperialism in China, and persons interested may secure particulars of the movement from A. Fenner Brockway, the secretary, at 14 Great George St., Westminster, London, S. W. I. The present report deals with labor conditions and labor organizations in China. Under the captions of "The Workers of China" are printed two photographs, one of coolies lugging a hand-cart and another of a Chinese woman working at a laborious occupation with a baby on her back. Col. Malone's report covers cotton mills, silk filatures, printing works, tobacco factories, etc. He quotes the Shanghai Child Labor Commission as stating that factory owners of all nationalities, except Japanese, employ a greater proportion of children under twelve than the Chinese.

The Innocent Parisian

Jerome, or The Latitude of Love, by Maurice Bedel. Goncourt Prize Novel. Translated by Lawrence S. Norris. The Viking Press, New York, 1928.

This is the most entertaining and original novel we have seen for some time,—and charmingly written. The fact that it was awarded the Goncourt prize, annually awarded for the best (French) novel on the basis of "youth, originality of talent, and novel and bold experiments in thought and expression," is very high commendation in itself. The author is one of those who when young, wiser than their years, decided to postpone writing until he had really lived life, and come to understand more of it. And so his work comes with all the freshness and vigor of a young mind mingled with the sophistication of an older one. The style is light and entertaining throughout.

The work is rather comedy than satire. Jerome, the Gallic hero, discovers from a trip to Norway that love is a matter of latitude, finding to his dismay that the gallantry of the Parisian is no match whatever for the frankness and directness of the North. There are some Norwegian types which are to be taken rather as caricatures than as serious portrayals, but in general the work is extremely well done. The Parisian hero, absolutely incapable of grasping any such thing as honesty and sincerity in love, is lost when faced with it.

In general, the work is to be taken as sheer farce, but it gives rise to some rather somber reflections. Are the French so incapable of conceiving of honesty between men and women? Is hypocrisy and deceit so absolutely ingrained in them that they cannot understand straightforwardness? Can they conceive of women only as fish to be hooked, and to be despis when they permit themselves to be hooked? Are murder a

suicide the natural concomitants of love, and must people indulge in cruelty, treason and deceit to express love? If Jerome is to be taken as expressive of the Parisian mind, all these questions must be answered in the affirmative.

Anyway, it is a most delightful book, and a superb piece of satire and literature. And it has determined the present reviewer to take a trip to Norway as soon as he can raise the fare. H. H.

Tales of the Fabled East

The Jade Rabbit, by Blood and Marriott, Lincoln MacVeagh. The Dial Press. $2.00.

The trashy introduction—a "Legendary History of the White Rabbit"—which is pasted inside the front and back covers of this novel, should not be allowed to put off the would-be reader from reading the tale itself. There is no connection between the two. The former is this sort of thing:—"In the silken folds of time of the Far East, there runs a golden thread of legendary history that patterns a design of romantic imagery into the royal escutcheon of one of the great khans of Cathay, whose gilded domes and palaces in the city of Ling-nan, now known as Hangchow . . . etc.".

The latter is a very modern and straightforward mystery novel, woven round the Jade Rabbit charm which is supposed to belong to the first, central, or so-called "Southern Cross" section of the Triad (Secret) Society, with its Headquarters in Shanghai and its commander the abbot of the Temple of the Shanghai God. The holder of the white jade rabbit "exercises practically unlimited power, power over the other (ten million) members both high and low of the society. The power of life and death, the power of unlimited wealth, and, in fact, the power of boundless power. That is why, Mr. Carey, I want you to obtain the white jade rabbit for us". It is the Cantonese agent of the third (New York) section of the Society who is speaking, and he is commissioning the hero of the book, Derek Carey, a young English nobleman at a loose end in Vancouver, to effect the transfer of the Jade rabbit from Shanghai to New York—at the risk of his life. This Derek Carey almost succeeds in doing, but at the last minute fails in his efforts to do so, only to win a nice wife instead in the person of the heroine, who, for personal family reasons, has throughout the book been doing her puerile best to defeat him, in alliance with the equally puerile (compared with our hero) but more criminal Mr. Jacob P. Morris, a Pole posing as an American citizen and working on behalf of the second (San Francisco) section of the Triad Society.

Adele Blood and Tam Marriott show a good tourist's knowledge of parts of Japan, of Shanghai, and of Kuling. They betray no vestige of interest in any kind of politics, and they have written a good mystery tale not unfaithful to modern conditions as encountered by romantic foreigners.

Chinese Law Student Held in England for Murdering Wealthy Bride

Dr. C. Y. Miao, a Chinese law student who recently arrived in England from America, was charged in the Keswick (England) Police Court July 20 with murdering his bride of a little more than a month. The slain woman was a daughter of the late Siu Ying-chaw, a wealthy merchant prince of Macao. The body of Mrs. Miao was found lying on a rocky knoll just off the main road in the Cumberland lake district, she having apparently been strangled with window cords. The Police prosecution is based on the theory that the motive for the crime was Dr. Miao's desire to secure possession of his wife's valuables. Both Dr. Miao and his wife are well known in the Far East. Mrs. Miao had won a degree in the United States, where she first met Dr. Miao. They were married in New York May 12 and had been in England only three weeks when the tragedy took place. The late Mrs. Miao was a Christian and active in Y. W. C. A. work. The funeral took place at Crosthwaite, Keswick, June 22.

Government Council Takes Action on Opium and League of Nations

At the 82d meeting of the Government Council held in Nanking July 24, a resolution was passed that Chiang Kai-shek, Feng Yu-hsiang, Yen Hsi-shan, Li Tsung-jen, Li Chi-sen, Ho Ying-ching, Chung Ke-tuh, Lee Teng-hui, Chang Chi-kiang, Li Lieh-chun and Chen Shao-kwan be appointed members of the National Opinm Suppression Committee with Chang Chi-kiang as chairman. Another resolution appointed Alfred Sao-ke Sze, Wang Ching-chi and Chi Chih representatives of the Republic of China to the League of Nations at Geneva in September, 1928, as petitioned by Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

New and Timely Books

On China's Diplomatic History and Foreign Trade . . .

RUSSO-CHINESE DIPLOMACY

By Dr. Ken Shen Weigh **Price, $4.**

This study, in eight chapters, is divided into two parts: (I) China and Czarist Russia; (II) China and Soviet Russia. It covers the whole field of the diplomatic relations between these two contiguous states from the Treaty of Nertchinsk signed in 1689 to the conclusion of the Agreement on General Principles on May 31, 1924, with emphasis, however, on the relations since the Sino-Japanese War. In the concluding chapter the author goes further to discuss the often misinterpreted question of Bolshevism and China.

It is a valuable book to the reading public and to students of Far Eastern politics.

STUDIES IN CHINESE DIPLOMATIC HISTORY

By Dr. C. L. Hsia **Price, $3.**

This book contains a number of studies in the field of China's relations with foreign power during the last few decades. The subjects discussed are Extrality, Concessions and Settlements, Leased Territories, Spheres of Influence, Opendoor Policy, Foreign Troops and Police, Tariff Autonomy, etc. The author shows how the foreign powers have limited China's sovereign rights and why these rights should be restored.

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA

By Dr. C. F. Remer **Price, $4.**

Political, social, and economic points of view. Statistics of China's foreign trade dealt with in a new way; percentage comparison given; spirit of trade promotion avoided.

The Commercial Press, Limited, Publishers

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Trade Inquiries

The following trade inquiries have been received at the office of the U. S. Trade Commissioner, 3 Canton road, Shanghai:—

Marine Engines:—Manufacturers of marine engines would like to enter the China market.

Chemicals:—A Los Angeles firm is interested in exporting to China, calcium chloride, glauber salts, sodium nitrate, sulphur, etc., and importing from China potash alum, vegetable wax, wood oil, powdered whiting, white arsenic, etc.

General Produce:—A New York firm of importers and exporters is desirous of acting as agents or principals for China exporters of feathers, seeds, oils or skins.

Wood Tone Chambers for Radios and Phonographs:—Manufacturers of radio and phonograph all wood tone chambers and of a complete line of loud speakers are seeking a distributor in China.

Motor Trucks:—New York dealers of motor trucks are seeking connections in China for the sale of their motor trucks.

Replacement Springs:—Exporters of replacement springs are anxious to enter the China market.

Light and Power Plants:—A Chicago firm of export agents is anxious to find an agent in China for the sale of light and power plants.

Medium and Heavy Duty Engines:—Exporters of medium and heavy duty marine engines wish to find a suitable agent in China for the sale of these engines.

Rubber Goods:—A firm manufacturing toy balloons and other rubber novelty goods, household and surgeons' gloves, is seeking an agent in China. Prices and samples on file at this office.

Speed Boats and Aeroplanes:—Distributors of speed boats and aeroplanes are seeking an outlet in China.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price July 20th	Sale Price July 26th	Approx. Yield to Maturity % July 26th
Czecho Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan	8	Oct. 1, 1952	109½	109	7.21
Republic Chile S.F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	103½	101⅜	6.81
Argentine Government.. Ext. S.F. Loan	6	May. 1, 1960	100.⅛	99¾	6.02
Kingdom of Italy, Ext. S. F. Loan	7	Dec. 1, 1951	96.⅞	97.¾	7.20
Austrian S. F. G. Loan	7	June 1, 1943	103.⅜	103¼	6.65
Japanese Govt. (£)	5	1907/1947	87¾	87⅝	6.10
German Govt. S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1949	106½	106⅝	6.43
Deutsche Renten Bank 1st Lien Farm Loan	7	Sept. 1, 1950	100¼	100	7.00
Saxon Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. S. F. Loan	7	Feb. 1, 1945	100¼	100	7.00
German G.E.C.S.F. Loan	7	Jan. 15, 1945	104¼	104⅛	6.57
Finnish Guaranteed Municipalities S. F. Loan	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	99	99	6.58
Chicago Rapid Transit 1st. & Refunding Mtge.	6½	July 1, 1944	99	99	6.60
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co. Debentures.	6½	Jan. 1, 1941	99	99	6.62
Cuban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	100¼	100¼	7.47
Camaguey Sugar Co. 1st. Mtge. S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1942	100½	100½	6.93
Pennsylvania Dixie Cement Corporation	7	Pfd. Stock	93	Mutilated	—
Victor Talking Machine Company Cum, Prior	7	Pfd. Stock	106¼	107½	6.51
Willys Overland Co.	7	Pfd. Stock	99	97½	7.18
The National City Bank of New York	20	Stock	830	825	2.42
Republic of Peru Ext. Secured S. F. Loan	7½	Sept. 1, 1956	106¾	104¾	7.11
Hershey Chocolate Corp.	$4	Pfd. Stock	76	73¾	5.42
Belgian National Railway Co. Participating Pfd. Stock (American Shares) Market to Yield					6.90
General Mills Inc.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock	100	101	5.94
Grasselli Chemical Co.		Common Stock	47½	47⅓	—
Dodge Brothers Inc.	$7	Pfd. Stock	69	71	9.85
Containers Corporation of America	6%	June 15 1946		101½	5.86
Postal Telegraph & Co. Con-Cum	7%	Sept. 1,1949		102	7.3 1

The National City Company, The National City Bank Building, No. 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, August 1, 1928

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—For the week past reports from London indicate that the silver market there has shown little activity, and, consequently, fluctuations in the price of Bar Silver have moved within narrow limits. The latest quotation received is 27 8/16d. for both spot and forward deliveries, a rise of 1/16d. per ounce since our last circular. On Saturday, the 28th July, the official rate for telegraphic-transfers was dropped 1/4d. to 2/8d., at which quotation it still stands.

The downward trend of exchange has been somewhat checked during the week under review by increased offerings of export bills, while, at the same time, the demand from importers for T/T fell away very considerably. The outlook is uncertain, but should no feature arise to stimulate the market, a still lower level in the rates of exchange would appear to be likely. Banks at present are buyers rather than sellers for any near delivery.

The market closes quietly with the following rates available, T/T on London 2/8 15/16d., on New York 65 3/8, Yens 69 3/8

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

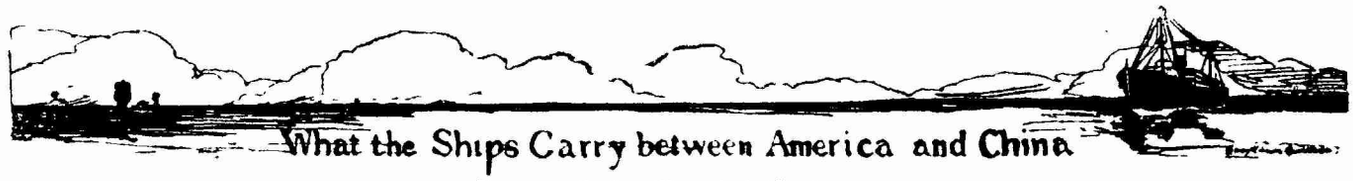
Sycee and Bar Silver ..... Tls 54,270,000 an decrease of Tls. 222,000

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 83,390,000 a increase of $ 2,050,000 stimated value Tls. 114,310,000 as against Tls. 122,622,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for July	Thursday. July 26	Friday July 27	Sat. July 28	Monday July 30	Tuesday July 31	Wed Aug. 1
Bank's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	2/7 906	2/8¼	2/8¼	2/8¼ 2/8	2/8	2/8	2/8
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/8 5/16	2/8 5/16	2/8 6/16 2/8 7/16	2 8 1/16	2/8 7/16	2/8 7/16
4 m/s ,,	—	2/8½	2/8½	2/8½ 2/8¼	2/8¼	2/8¼	2/8¼
T/T India	178.083	180¼	180¼	180 178½	178½	178½	178½
T/T France	1,648.792	1665	1666	1665 1650	1655	1650	1650
T/T N. Y.	64.677	65¼	65¼	65¼ 64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
T/T Demand		65⅜	65⅜	65⅜ 64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
T/T Hamburg		273½	273½	273 271	271	271	271
T/T H'kong	77.073	77	77	77 77	76¾	76¾	77
T/T Japan	71 094	70	69¾	69½ 70⅛	70	70 1/16	70⅛
T/T Batavia	160 417	162	162	162 160¾	160¾	160¾	160¾
T/T Straits	86.802	86¼	86¼	86¼ 86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/9.906	2/10¼	2/10 1/16	2/10¼ 2/10	2/10	2/10	2/10
4 m/s ,, D/P	—	2/10⅜	2/10⅜	2/10⅜ 2/10½	2/10⅝	2/10⅛	2/10⅛
6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	2/10.219	2/10 9/16	2/10 9/16	2/10 9/16 2/10 5/16	2/10 6/16	2/10 5/16	2/10 6/16
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P							
	1,739,000	1755	1756	1755 1740	1745	1740	1740
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	67.812	68½	68½	68½ 68	68	68	68
4 m/s ,, Docs	—	69	69	69 68½	68½	68½	68½

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	July 26	July 27	July 28	July 30	July 31	Aug. 1
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch)...Pence	27 5/16	27 7/16	27½	27⅜	27 5/16	27⅜
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.59½	G. $.59¾	G. $.59⅞	G.$.59⅞	G.$ 59⅛	G. $.59⅜
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 336.00	Tls. 332.00	Tls. 338.10	Tls. 338.40	Tls. 340.30	Tls. 339
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00	110.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.175	72.1875	72.1375	72.05	72.05	72.025
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	1%	1%	1%	2%	2½%	2½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4½%	London Paris on	T/T 124.04
Bank of France rate of discount	3½%	New York on London	T/T 485 9/16
London open Market Dis. 3 m/s	4 5/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 7/8
,, 4 ,,	4 5/16%	Hongkong on London	T/T 2/0 1/4
,, 6 ,,	4 3/8%	Kobe on London	T/T 1/10 11/16



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; June Customs Rate Tls. 1.35 equal Gold $1

HAVANA MARU, July 3.
To U. S. A.

Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, other Ports	Pls.	139
Hyson, other Ports	,,	94
Gunpower, Ningpo	,,	465
Tea Leaf, Unfired, other Ports	,,	1,182
Antimony, Oxide	,,	420
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	83
,, Yolk, Liquid	,,	15
Wool, Sheep's	,,	1,493

PRESIDENT TAFT, June 5.
To U. S. A.

Tea, Black:		
Congou, other Ports	Pls.	143
Other kinds, other Ports	,,	204
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	36
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	194
Hyson, other Ports	,,	103
Books, Printed	,,	27
Beans	,,	1
Brassware	,,	66
Chinaware, Fine	,,	27
Cigarettes	,,	14
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	84
Egg, Whole, Dried	,,	107
Oil, Wood	,,	4,875
,, Groundnut	,,	13
Kittysols	Pcs	1,000
Carpets	Hk Tls.	22,871

PRESIDENT McKINLEY, July 13.
To U S. A.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai Bls. 272	Pls.	271.46
Yellow, ,, ,, 1	,,	0.50
,, other Ports ,, 10	,,	9.24
Silk, Waste, Refuse:		
Shanghai Bls. 41	Pls.	125.37
Pongees, Shantung	,,	0.76
Silk Piece Goods	,,	1.82
Tea, Green:		
Hyson, other Ports	,,	340
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	519
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	277
,, other Ports	,,	34
Tea Leaf, Unfired, other Ports	,,	89
Tea, Black, other kinds, other Ports	,,	13
Brassware	,,	55
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	170
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	222
,, Whole, Dried	,,	201
Oil, Wood	,,	13,200
Wool, Sheep's	,,	149
Skins, Hare, Untanned	Pcs.	17,059
,, Lamb, ,,	,,	5,930
,, Lamb, Leg Plates	,,	840
Skins, Dog Tanned	,,	2,500
,, Sheep, ,,	,,	910
,, Kid, Plates, Tanned	,,	1,000
Carpets and Rugs	Hk. Tls.	2,781

SPEYBANK, June 28.
From U. S. A.

Iron Nails, Wire	Pls.	300
Steel Bar Ends	,,	430
Steel Plate Cuttings	,,	2,125
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	13,170
Lead-foil and Tin-foil	,,	564
Tanning Extracts	,,	264
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	10,117

NORFOLK MARU, June 30.
from U. S. A.

Acetone	Pls.	58
Gum Copal	,,	15
Iron, Scrap, Old	,,	800
Milk, Evaporated	,,	271
Paper, Chipboard	,,	3,818
Sugar of Milk	,,	33
Paints, Unclassed	Galls.	4,555

NORFOLK MARU, July 2.
To U. S. A.

Bags, Cotton, Old	Pls	4,998
Fluorspar	,,	3,360
Gunnies, Old, Scrap	,,	1,642

MAYA MARU, July 2.
from U. S. A.

Tinned Plates, Plain	Pls.	9,300

WRAY CASTLE, July 3
from U. S. A.

Cotton Canvas	Yds.	3,056
Tinned Plates, Plain	Pls.	756
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	6,794
Wax, Paraffin	,,	842
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls.	10,678
Motor-cars	Pcs.	1
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	20,174

MONTANA, July 5.
From U. S. A.

Timber, Softwood:		
Merchantable	Sup.ft.	137,815
Ordinary, Sawn	,,	2,039,808

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON, July 5.
From U. S. A.

Ammonia, Anhydrous	Pls.	38
Bacon	,,	16
Cheese	,,	17
Flour, Wheat	,,	735
Ink, Printing	,,	189
Leather, Patent	,,	7
Milk, Condensed	,,	180
Hats, Felt	Doz.	10
Varnish Printing	Galls.	169
Timber, Ordinary, Sawn:		
Softwood	Sup.ft.	200,879
Motor-cars	Pcs.	21

SHINYO MARU, July 12.
To New York.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai Bls. 35	Pls.	34.96
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions Shanghai Bls. 15	,,	14.24

TAKAOKA MARU, July 12.
To U. S. A.

Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	68
Tea, Black:		
Unfired, Hankow	,,	147
,, Kiukiang	,,	4
Hides, Cow, Untanned	,,	207
Wool, Sheep's	,,	299
Skins, Sheeps, Untanned	Pcs.	3,500

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market Closed Irregular. Tel. 18891-18990 — July 25

Market Closed Weak. — Business done 1,500,000

STOCK	Monday July 30	Tuesday July 31
Allied Chemical & Dye (Common)	177¾	175¾
American Can (Common)	93	94
American Radiator	148	148¼
American Smelting	203⅝	203⅝
American Telephone & Tel. (Common)	174½	173¾
American Tobacco "B"	163½	163
Armour & Co. "A"	18¾	18½
Armour & Co. (Ill.) 7% Pfd.	86⅞	None
Anaconda Copper	67	67
Baltimore & Ohio	105⅝	107
Bank of Montreal	357	357
Bethlehem Steel (Common)	57	56⅞
Bethlehem Steel, 7% Pfd.	117	None
Canadian Marconi	6⅝	6½
Canadian Pacific Railway	207	207⅞
Canada Dry Ginger Ale	74⅝	73½
Cerro de Pasco	75	74⅝
Chile Copper	45	45
Chrysler	78¾	77½
Consolidated Gas of New York	147	146
Coty Incorporated	184	185⅞
Du Pout de Nemours E. I. (Common)	375	372
Eastman Kodak	189	184⅞
Electric Investors	61⅞	60
Fox Film "A"	79¾	80
General Cigar	61½	61⅝
General Motors	193⅛	192⅜
Gole Dust	90⅞	89
Hudson Motor Car	83⅛	82
Industrial Rayon	83	84⅜
International Cement (Common)	65½	64½
International Match, Pfd.	104	103⅞
International Nickel (Common)	95⅝	96
International Products Corp. (Common)	12⅝	None
International Products Corp., Pfd.	None	None
International Telephone & Teleg.	172	170½
Kelvinator	10⅞	10⅞
Kennecott Copper	94	94½
Liggett & Myers, Class "B"	91	91½
Loews Inc.	54½	53⅞
Lorillard Company (Common)	30	29⅝
Mack Trucks (Common)	90⅞	91
Madison Square Garden	24	25⅛
Missouri Pacific By.	61½	61
New York Air Brake Co.	42	42½
New York Central (Common)	164	163¾
North German Lloyd 6's 1947	93	93
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.	47½	47½
Packard Motor Car Co. (Common)	74¼	73½
Pennsylvania Railroad	64¾	64½
Radio Corporation	176	174½
Remington Rand (Common)	30	29½
Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	134⅜	134
Sears, Roebuck & Co.	120⅜	120⅞
Standard Gas & Electric (Common)	64¾	63½
Standard Oil of California	57⅜	57
Standard Oil of Indiana	75¾	76
Standard Oil of New Jersey	44	45
Standard Oil of New York	34	34½
Texas Corporation (Common)	60¼	60¼
Texas Gulf Sulphur	69	69
Timken Roller Bearing	125⅛	125
Union Carbide	157½	158
Union Pacific Railroad (Common)	194⅞	194
United States Leather	62⅞	62
United States Realty & Imp Co.	81½	80
United States Rubber (Common)	32⅞	32¼
United States Rubber, 8% Pfd.	63	62⅛
United States Steel	143⅝	142⅜
Westinghouse Electric (Common)	95	95
Underwood Elliott	71	72
Wright Aeronautical	159	158¾

Chinese Government Railways

Peking-Hankow Line

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

For the safety of the travelling public, guard vans with armed police are provided for every train and more than 400 armed railway policemen are on duty at the various large stations.

To facilitate the passengers in making fast connections, local trains are run between Chengchow and Chang Teh and between Hankow and Kouang Choei.

To meet the demands of the travelling public, third class tickets are sold on the Special Express Trains running between Hankow and Chengchow with only a small additional charge.

For the comfort and convenience of the passengers, the Dining and Sleeping cars are newly embellished with all modern improvements.

For quick transportation of goods, many additional freight trains are scheduled under the supervision of our Traffic Department.

In spite of the urgent demand for troop trains, our regular trains are always operated on scheduled time.

TIME TABLE

TRAIN	DEPART FROM	ARRIVE AT
* 1 Express	Hankow (T.C.M.) Every Monday 10 P.M.	Chengchow Every Tues. 6:55 P.M.
+ 2 Express	Chengchow Every Thurs. 10 P.M.	Hankow (T.C.M.) Every Fri. 8:40 P.M.
‡ 5 Local	Hankow (T.C.M.) 6:10 P.M. Daily	Chengchow 6:43 A.M. Third Day
6 Local	Chengchow 7:15 P.M. Daily	Hankow (T.C.M.) 6:48 A.M. Third Day
51 Local	Chengchow 8:00 A.M. Daily	Chang Teh 5:00 P.M.
52 Local	Chang Teh 8:23 A.M. Daily	Chengchow 5:45 P.M.
74 Local	Hankow (Y.T.M.) 7:30 A.M. Daily	Kouang Choei 1:38 P.M.
75 Local	Kouang Choei 8:00 A.M. Daily	Hankow (Y.T.M.) 2:10 P.M.

REMARKS: *With First and Second Class Sleeping and Dining Cars. +Third Class tickets are sold on this train with a small additional charge. ‡With 1st, 2nd, 3rd Class Cars and Dining Cars.

Telegraphic Address "KINCO" Code A. B. C. 5th Edition. For further information, address Mr. C. H. Yang, Managing Director, Peking-Hankow Line, Hankow.

Lung-Hai and Pien-Lo Lines

In Operation: From Tapu (Haichow) to Lingpao: 825 Kilometers

In Construction: From Lingpao to Sianfu: 225 Kilometers

"The Great Overland Route in China"

This Line will soon become the most important Railway in China, connecting as it will, the remote provinces of Kansu, Shensi and Honan with the sea and passing through the ancient and famous capitals of Lanchow, Sian, Loyang and Kaifeng.

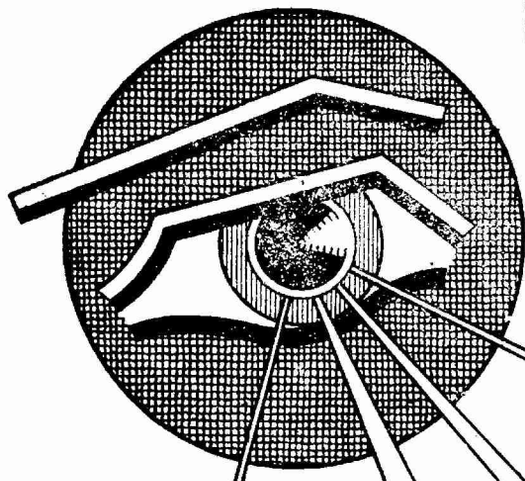
There are many points of historical interest to visit along the line, the best known being Lung-Men with its gigantic display of carved stone Buddhas, dating back from the introduction of Buddhism into China, some 2000 years ago.

The Lunghai and Pienlo Lines are connected at Hsuchow with the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and at Chengchow with the Peking-Hankow Railway.

An "Express" train runs thrice a week between Hsuchow and Chengchow leaving Hsuchow Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and leaving Chengchow Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. This train is provided with 1st and 2nd class cars, sleeping and dining accommodations.

For further particulars, intending passengers are requested to apply to the Shanghai Office, Lunghai Railway Administration, at the Chung-Foo Bank Building, 25 Jinkee Road, Shanghai

LOOKED AT FROM ANY ANGLE



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SMOKE CAPSTAN

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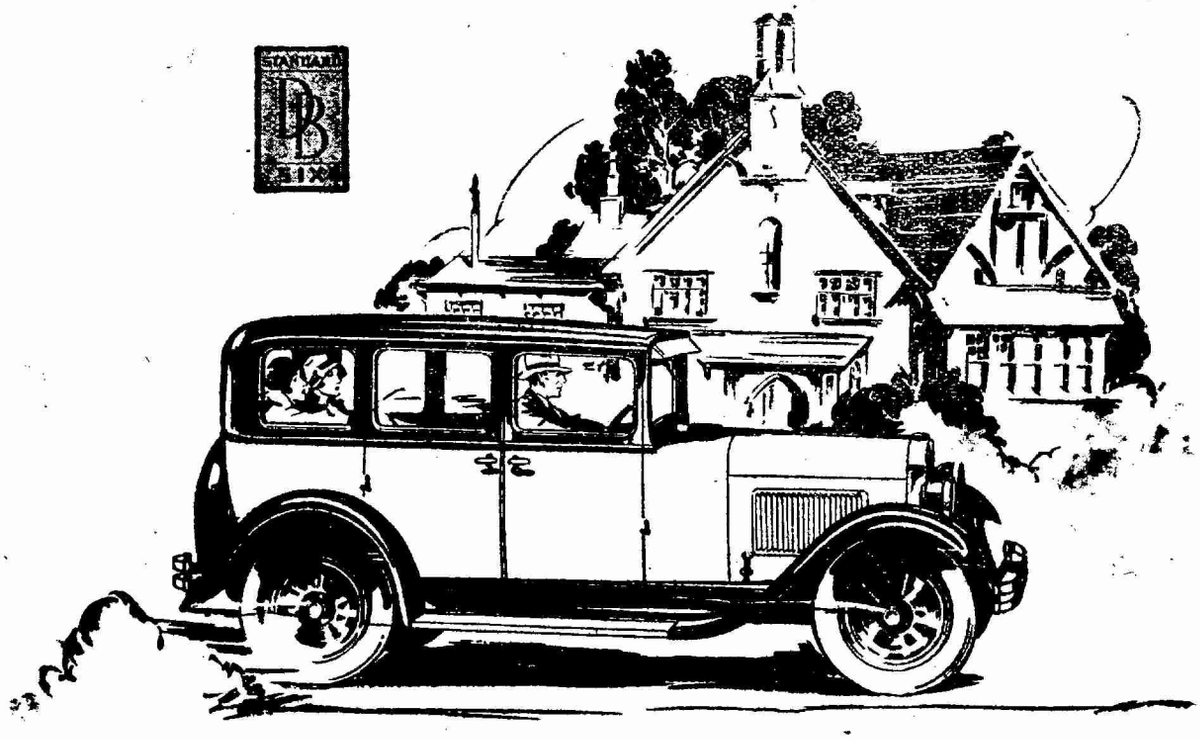

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The speed, pick-up and get away that distinguish Dodge Brothers Standard Six would be meaningless were they not made safe and practical by the staunchness of Standard Six construction.

The surplus power which this car places at your disposal—1 horsepower to every 47 pounds of weight—could not be utilized economically except for the soundness of Standard Six design.

Performance based upon skillful engineering, beauty founded upon sound principles of line, proportion and color, make Dodge Brothers Standard Six a car you can be proud to drive in any company. Investigate before you buy a motor car.

Dodge Brothers complete line of passenger vehicles includes the Standard Six, the Victory Six and the Senior Six.

China Motors Federal Inc., U. S. A., Shanghai
Frazar Federal Inc., U.S. A., Tientsin—Peking
The Dragon Motor Car Co., Inc., Hongkong
The L. E. Gale Co., Hankow

DODGE BROTHERS STANDARD SIX

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